JAVA GOV^T. GAZETTE.

The Honorable the Lieutenant Governor in Council is pleased to direct that all Appointments, Orders and Notifications by Government, published in the *Java Government Gazette*, be considered as official, and duly attended to accordingly by the parties concerned. (Signed) C. G. BLAGRAVE, *Acting Secretary to Government.* BATAVIA, February, 1812.

Den Heere Lieutenant Gouverneur heeft goedgevonden, te bepalen, dat alle de van wegens het Gouvernement in de *Javasche Gouvernements Courant* geplaast wordende aanstellingen, Orders en Bekendmakingen, als Officieel moeten worden aangemerkt en by ieder als zoodanig moeten worden erkend. (was getekend) C. G. BLAGRAVE, Sec. Genl. BATAVIA den February 1812.

VOL. I.] *BATAVIA, SATURDAY, DECEMBER* 5, 1812. — [NO. 41.

Extract from the Proceedings of the Honorable the Lieutenant Governor in Council.

BATAVIA, 27TH NOV. 1812.

THE Honorable the Lieutenant Governor in Council having had reference to the conditions for the distillery and sale of Arrack on the Island of Java, dated 19th March, 1812, is pleased to direct, that all the Arrack manufactured at the different Distilleries shall be delivered in the first instance exclusively to Government, at the rates and in the manner directed by that publication. But from and after the first of January next, the sale of Arrack, for the consumption of the Island of Java, shall be farmed out in three separate Farms, instead of one Farm as heretofore, and that the said Farms be sold for Batavia, Samarang and Sourabaya, respectively.

The Farm for Batavia will include the Western division of the Island as far as the river Lossaree, that of Samarang the Districts attached to the Residency, and that of Sourabaya the Districts comprized in the Eastern hook.

The Farm for Batavia will be sold at the Stadt-house at Batavia on the 24th proximo and payment thereof will be received in one-third silver or gold coin, and two-thirds Paper Currency, at six and a half Rix Dollars for one Spanish Dollar.

The Farms at Samarang and Sourabaya will be sold at those places respectively, with the other annual Farms of the ensuing year, payment to be made in three-fourths silver or gold coin, and one-fourth in copper duits.

The following conditions of the sale of Arrack are established.

1st.—The Farm to commence on the 1st January, 1813, and continue until the 31st December, inclusive.

2d.—The Arrack will be delivered out by Government to the Farmers at the undermentioned rates.

At Batavia.

1st sort,	Sp. Ds.	55
2d —	—	50
3d —	—	27

At Samarang and Sourabaya.

1st sort,	Sp. Ds.	60
2d —	—	55
3d —	—	30

On producing the necessary certificates, a credit of three months will be allowed.

3d.—The Farmer shall, on application as often as he chooses, obtain from Government the quantity of Arrack requisite for consumption within his division respectively.

4th.—The Farmer is authorized to demand any price he may think proper for Arrack sold in retail, but is restricted from selling the Arrack either directly or indirectly at a lower rate than five times the price paid by him to Government.

5th.—All the Arrack which the Farmer or other Retailers may sell below the price abovementioned, shall be liable to confiscation, and such vender be fined fifty Spanish Dollars for any quantity less than a picol which he might have disposed of in such manner.

6th.—No Arrack whatsoever shall be sold by the Farmer or Retailers to any European, Amboinese or Native, in the Military service, under the rank of second Lieutenant, on pain of forfeiting the Arrack if he be detected, and further being fined the sum of fifty Spanish Dollars for each offence, the same to be paid into the Government Treasury, and such corporal or other punishment as the nature and extent of the case may require.

7th.—All Arrack which may be obtained in a clandestine manner from the Distilleries and not from the Farmer, shall, on detection, be confiscated, and the person so obtaining or selling it, to be further fined the sum of five hundred Spanish Dollars, for each offence, the same to be appropriated and paid to the Farmer; and should the offender or offenders be incapable to pay this penalty, he or they shall be liable to such corporal punishment as the circumstances of the case may require.

8th.—No Store, Tavern, Tap-house, or Stall, for the sale of Arrack, shall be allowed to be kept or opened at any place where it shall not be permitted by Government.

9th.—Arrack shall only be sold at such places as shall be approved and duly pointed out by the Magistrates, under a penalty to Government of 100 Spanish Dollars for every offence thus committed.

10th.—The Farmer shall give two Securities to be approved of by Government for the due observance of these terms; and in case of neglect, this Farm shall be resold at his risk for the recovery from him and his Securities of all the loss which may be suffered by Government, without his having any claim whatever on the amount this Farm may produce by the second sale.

(A true Extract,)

(Signed) C. G. BLAGRAVE,
Acting Secretary to Govt.

Extract uit het Register der Besluiten van Zyne Excellentie den Luitenant Gouverneur in Rade.

BATAVIA DEN 27 NOVEMBER, 1812.

ZYNE Excellentie den Luitenant Gouverneur in Rade, hebbende in nadere overweging genomen de bepalingen op het stooken en den verkoop van Arrak op het Eiland Java, geëmaneert by Publicatie van dato den 19de Maart 1812.

Heeft besloten dat al de Arrak, in de onderscheidene Araks-branderyen gestookt wordende, in de eerste instantie exclusif aan het Gouvernement zal moeten geleverd worden, tegens de pryzen, en in dier voegen, als by de gedachte Publicatie is bepaald.

Dat echter met en van den 1ste January aanstaande, den verkoop van Arrak, voor de consumptie op het Eiland Java, zal worden verpacht in drie onderscheidene Pachten, in steede van een, gelyk heeft plaats gehad, te weten voor de Districten van Batavia, Samarang en Sourabaya respectivelyk.

Dat onder de Pacht van Batavia zal zyn begrepen, het westelyk gedeelte van het Eiland tot aan de rivier Lossarie, onder die van Samarang de districten tot die Residentie behoorende, en onder die van Sourabaya, de Districten, gehoorende onder den oosthoek.

Dat de Pacht voor het resort van Batavia op den 24ste December aanstaande, ten Stadhuize aldaar, zal worden verkocht, en dat de Pachtschat zal betaalbaar zyn een derde in Zilver of Goud geld, en twee derde in papieren van Crediet, de Spaansche Daalder gereekend tegens ses en een halve Ryksdaalders papier.

Dat de Pachten voor de resorten van Samarang en Sourabaya ter dezer plaatzen respectivelyk zullen worden verkocht, te gelyk met de andere jaarlyksche Pachten voor het volgende Jaar, zullende aldaar de Pachtschat betaalbaar wezen, voor drie vierde gedeelte in Goud of Zilver geld, en voor een vierde gedeelte in Kopere duiten.

Voorts ten aanzien van den verkoop van Arrak, te maken en bepalen de navolgende Conditien.

1ste.—De Pacht zal ingaan met den 1ste January, en eindigen den 31ste December 1813.

2de.—De Arrak zal door het Gouvernement aan de Pachters worden geleverd tegens de volgende pryzen

Te Batavia.

1st. soort		Sp. Ds.	55.
2d.	do.	—	50.
3d.	do.	—	27.

Te Samarang en Sourabaya.

1st. soort		Sp. Ds.	60.
2d.	do.	—	55.
3d.	do.	—	30.

Op vertooning der vereischte Certificaten, zal aan de Pachters een Credit van drie maanden gegeven worden.

3de.—Op aanvrage van den Pachter, zal zoo dikwyls hy zulks verkiest, door het Gouvernement aan hem gelevert worden, de hoeveelheid Arrak, voor de consumptie, in deszelfs District respective benoodigd.

4de.—De Pachter zal de Arrak in het klein mogen verkoopen tegens zulke prys hy zal goedvinden, met deze restrictie en bepaling echter, dat geen Arrak, het zy directelyk of indirectelyk, door hem zal mogen verkocht worden, voor minder, dan vyf malen de prys, welke hy daar voor, aan het Gouvernement heeft betaald.

5de.—Al de Arrak, welke door den Pachter, of door andere verkoopers in het klein, beneden deze bepaalde prys wordt verkocht, zal wezen confiscabel; en zal daar en boven den verkooper worden gecondemneerd in een boete van Vyftig Spaansche matten, voor elke hoeveelheid, minder als een Piekol, welke aldus door hem zal wezen van de hand gezet.

6de.—Geen Arrak, zal op eenige wyze, het zy door den Pachter, het zy door verkoopers in het klein, mogen worden verkocht aan eenig Europeesch, Amboneesch of Inlandsch Militair, minder in rang zynde dan tweede Luitenant, sub pœne telken reize, van confiscatie van de Arrak, mitsgaders eene boete van Vyftig Spaansche matten ten behoeven van het Gouvernement, en Lyf of andere Straffe daar en boven, naar exigentie van zaken.

7de.—Al de Arrak, welke op eene clandestine wyze van de Arrak-branders; en niet van de Pachters wordt verkregen, zal by aanhaling worden geconfisqueerd en zal voorts den persoon welke op dusdanige wyze de Arrak verkregen of verkocht mogt hebben, telken reize, vervallen in eene boete van Vyf honderd Spaansche matten ten behoeven van den Pachter; En ingevalle den overtreder of overtreders onvermogend zyn, die boete te betalen, zal hy of zullen zy, incurreren zoodanige Lyf-straffe, als naar bevinding van zaken zal worden bevonden te behooren.

8st.—Geen voorraad van Arrak zal mogen worden bewaard, noch eenige Kroegen, Tap of Drinkhuizen voor Arrak mogen geopend worden, dan op plaatzen door het Gouvernement toegestaan.

9de.—De Arrak zal by uitsluiting alleen mogen verkocht worden op zodanige plaatzen als door de Magistraten zullen zyn goedgekeurd en aangewezen; op verbeurte, telken reize, van eene boete van een honderd Spaansche matten, ten behoeven van het Gouvernement.

10de.—De Pachter zal moeten stellen twee borgen, ten genoegen van het Gouvernement, voor de behoorlyke en getrouwe naarkoming dezer Conditien, en ingevalle hy daar aan mogt ingebreken blyven, zal deze Pacht wederom ten zyne pericule worden opgeveild en verkocht, in zo verre, dat op hem en zyne borgen zal worden verhaald alle de schaden en het nadeel, welke het Gouvernement hier by zal mogen lyden, zonder dat hy eenige aanspraak hoegenaamd zal hebben op het meerder rendement, dat deze Pacht, by een tweede verkoop zal mogen afwerpen.

En zal kopy dezer Regulatien voor den verkoop in het klein van Arrak te Samarang en Sourabaya gezonden worden aan de Residenten aldaar, met last die te publiceeren in de Inlandsche talen, en deze Pachten op te veilen, te gelyk met de jaarlyksche andere.

Accordeert,

(is get.) C. G. BLAGRAVE,
Waarn. Gouv. Secretaris.

BATAVIA, *4th Dec.* 1812.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN,

THAT the Batta and Allowances for October and advance of Pay for November will be issued to the Troops serving in Java on or after the 15th instant.

By Order of the Honorable the Lieutenant Governor in Council.

C. ASSEY,
Asst. Sec. to Govt. Mil. Dept.

NOTICE.

ALL Persons having demands on the Vendue Department, for Articles sold on their account by Public Auction, the usual and fixed times of payment being expired, are hereby called on by the said Department to receive their balance, as the same will be left otherwise unstamped for their account.

Bekendmaking.

ALLE de geene, welke gelden op het Vendu-kantoor te goed hebben, wegens vervallene Vendu-rendementen, worden mits dezen, namens het Vendu-departement aangekondigd, om hunne pretentie hoe eerder hoe beter te komen ontvangen, en daar aan niet voldoende, zullen die gelden voor hunne rekening ongestempeld blyven voort lopen.

Vendu Advertissements.

Door Vendumeesteren zullen de volgende Vendutien worden gehouden; als:

Op Maandag, den 7 Dec. 1812.

IN de thuin van wylen *N. Maas*, geleegen op Jacatra, van huismeubelen, oud en zilver werken, juweien, porceleinen, lywaten, dranken, &c. zo meede de ondervolgende slaven en slavinnen, als.

Castoerie van Palembang, borduurster en naaister.

Amsterdam van Boegies, kledermaker, met zyn wyff.

Amelia van Ceylon, naayster en konde naatster.

Alida van Boeton, fyne naayster en stryckster, met haar zoon.

Dingsdag van Batavia, kousse breider en lytjonge.

Op Dingsdag en Woensdag, den 8 en 9 December, 1812.

VOOR 't woning van *Hamied Lebe*, staande op de Moorsche passer, van juweelen, goud en zilver werken, losse diamanten, edel gesteentens, als, ismaragh, sardonix &c, grote en kleine paarlen, roose water in bottels, item gemaakte hemden en broeken, lywaten, pady, bengaalsche gie, en andere goederen meer.—Zullende van het een en ander op den 7 de morgens van 8 tot 11 uren 's voormiddags zondag worden gehouden.

Op Vrydag, den 11 Dec. 1812

IN de thuin van de Heer *J. J. Vegelaar*, gelegen op Molenvliet, van verscheide tot een wel geregelde en vercierde huishouding, benodigde goederen en wessicer.

Op Zaturdag, den 12 Dec 1812.

VOOR 't Negotie huis van *Riquet*, staande aan de Oostzyde van de Grote rivier, van een quantiteit yzer, spyjkers en verscheide zoorten van houtwerken, nevens andere goederen meer.

Advertentie.

De Weledele BARBIER te Sourabaya bied uit de hand te koop dan wel te huur aan, desseifs huys en erve, wel eer bewoond door den Pakhuysmeester SWAAL, te aanvaarden met primo Maart 1813, te bevraagen te Sourabaya by baat Ed: zelve en by K. HEYNISPE, en te Batavia by J. H. DE HOOGH.

IN de Courant No. 40, gedateerd 28ste November j. l. gerepte Waarschouwing wegens valsche verzoek briefjes geen plaats heeft gevonden op de Parthy van LEVI HARTOG, is de schryver zeker 't woord je zelfs uit naam van *Israëliten* onbedagt uit de pen gevallen terwyl hy een gantsche Natie met minachting behandelt uit de gevalle van een persoon, edog blyft de gantsche natie de schryver dan baar voor de waarschouwing om zig voor schade en schande te wagten.

Den ontfanger van 't valsche briefje heeft deze affront meer uitgestaan niet tegenstaande hy de les zeer wel geleerd heeft van wylen den *Uylenspiegel*, daar hy zegt, daar mag my niemand lyden en nader zig zelfs bestraft met te zeggen ik maakt 'er na, dierhalve raade wy den ontvanger vermeld zig beter in agt te nemen en eerst informatie te doen of hy verzogt is of niet.

Batavia den 4de December, 1812.

Medical Books.

THE FOLLOWING MEDICAL BOOKS MAY BE HAD VIZ.

HUNTER on Gun-shot Wounds.
Ware on Ophthalmy, Psorophthalmy, &c.
Home on Ulcers.
Hunter on Venereal Diseases.
Currie on Fevers.
Laurence on Ruptures.
Burn's Midwifery.
Fife's Anatomy, 3 vols. 8vo.
Cooper's First Lines.
Jones on Hæmorrhage.
Rigby on Uterine Hæmorrhage.
Pearson on Lues Venerea.
Carmichael on Cancer.
Clark's Praxeos.
Hamilton on Purgatives.
Spallanzani's Tracts.
Jameson on Cheltenham Waters and Bilious Diseases.
Whytt's Observations on Hypochondriac.

October 31.

GRAMMAR RULES
FOR THE ATTAINMENT
OF THE
MALAYO LANGUAGE,
MAY BE HAD AT THE GAZETTE OFFICE.

Java Government Gazette.

BATAVIA,
SATURDAY, DECEMBER 5, 1812.

CIVIL APPOINTMENT.

Mr. van Teylingen, to be Commissioner of the Court of Requests at Samarang, vice Koek, deceased.

By order of the Hon. the Lieut. Governor in Council.
C. G. BLAGRAVE, *Acting Sec. to Government.*
BATAVIA, 4th Dec. 1812.

GENERAL ORDERS,
By the Honorable the Lieutenant Governor in Council.

BATAVIA, NOVEMBER 26, 1812.

A representation having been made to Government that in the expences to which the Assistant Surgeons in charge of Sepoy Battalions are exposed on this Island, the established medicine allowance and stoppages of those Corps are inadequate to the charge, The Honorable the Lieutenant Governor in Council is pleased to direct, that from and after the 15th of December next, the charge for Wine and Europe Medicines issued from the Government Stores shall provisionally and until further Orders be suspended, and such Wine shall be issued on indents certified as follows.

1.—When Hospital Wine is required, the Officers Commanding Corps or Detachment shall certify on the indent that to the best of their knowledge such Wine is actually required for the use of the sick.

2.—The indent shall then be forwarded for the countersignature of the Superintending Surgeon, after which it will be issued from the nearest Depot.

3.—The Surgeon in charge of each Sepoy Corps or Detachment will also transmit to the Superintending Surgeon, with his established Reports, a statement of the daily quantity of Wine expended for the sick in his Hospital.

By Order of the Honorable the Lieutenant Governor in Council.

C. ASSEY.
Act'g Ass. Sec. to Govt. Mil. Dept.

GENERAL ORDERS,
By the Honorable the Lieutenant Governor in Council.

BATAVIA, NOVEMBER 30, 1812.

At the recommendation of the Commander of the Forces the Honorable the Lieutenant Governor in Council is pleased to direct, that from and after the 15th December next, the Establishment of Bheesties and Puckalies fixed by the Bengal Regulations for European Corps in Cantonments shall be attached to the several European Regiments serving on Java, and be regularly mustered and drawn for by the Quarter-masters of Corps agreeably to those Regulations, in lieu of the mode hitherto adopted of supplying the King's Troops with water by the Deputy Barrack Master General's Department.

All Establishment entertained by the Deputy Barrack Master General for that purpose will accordingly cease from that date.

By Order of the Honorable the Lieutenant Governor in Council.

C. ASSEY,
Act. Asst. Sec. to Govt. Mil. Dept.

GENERAL ORDERS,
By the Honorable the Lieutenant Governor in Council.

BATAVIA, NOVEMBER 30, 1812.

The Honorable the Lieutenant Governor in Council is pleased to direct, that a Detachment of the Bengal Golandauze consisting of thirty private, under a Commissioned Officer, with a proportion of Non-commissioned Officers, be immediately embarked on board the Volunteer transport for foreign service.

The Deputy Paymaster General is directed to pay up the arrears of this Detachment to the 1st December 1812, and the necessary provisions will be shipped by the Commissariat on the Volunteer transport without delay.

By order of the Honorable the Lieutenant Governor in Council.

C. ASSEY,
Act. Asst. Sec. to Govt. Mil. Dept.

We are concerned to state that the loss of the ship *Mangalore*, mentioned in our paper of the 21st ultimo, is confirmed by the testimony of the native of Bengal there stated to have been saved from the wreck. We have been favoured with the following particulars of this melancholy event, as contained in a private letter from Bencoolen. The man, who as yet appears to be the only survivor, is named Jan Moohummud, one of the lascars belonging to the ship. He distinctly states her to have been the *Mangalore*, and that the Captain's name was Cook. In this last circumstance, however, he is mistaken, as it appears by the India Gazette, of the 14th Sept. that the Commander's name was Earl. She sailed from Sagur on the 10th of that month. No passengers are mentioned in that paper; but the lascar states there were three, and describes two of them as military officers of rank. There were two officers of the ship, and the whole persons on board, including a Havildar and 12 Sepoys, he thinks amounted to 110. The ship, he says, while out of sight of land, was caught in a whirlwind, proceeding from a water-spout which burst close to them. Probably, in the water-spout itself, which would very likely be broken by encountering such a body as the ship. The vessel was whirled round with dreadful velocity, when, at the same instant, all the masts were carried away, killing, in their fall, the Captain and the two mates, on the spot, and crushing all the boats to pieces. When the lascar supposed the hull to be sinking (which event accordingly is to said have soon followed) he seized a plank, tied himself to it, and so committed himself to the waves. Another account states the instrument of his preservation to have been a mast, on which eight or ten others mounted at the same time; but, exhausted by hunger and fatigue they dropped off, one after another, till Jan Moohummud was left alone. When he approached the surf he was so exhausted as to be unable to disengage himself from the mast or plank, and when discovered among the breakers he was quite insensible, so that if the aid afforded him by two Malays had been delayed a few moments, he must have been dashed to pieces. A large mast was said to be seen at the same time floating at a distance. The man declares he was ten days in the sea before he was picked up; but the severity of his sufferings would probably magnify the time in his imagination, and that his recollection even of the preceding course of the voyage was indistinct appears from his stating that the ship had been three months from Bengal; whereas the whole time from her leaving Sagur, till his being brought ashore (about the 8th October) was not quite one month.

Most of our readers must have seen this interesting but awful phænomenon, and when we consider that they most frequently occur in calm weather, when a ship cannot move out of the way, it appears surprizing that their fatal and melancholy effects have not been oftener encountered. Yet this is the first instance that has come to our knowledge. It has been customary to attempt its dispersion by the firing of guns; and the concussion thereby given to the air seems not unlikely to produce that effect. Whether or not it was tried in the present instance we are not informed. We believe the actual danger of such an encounter has pretty generally been estimated below the truth. The loss of yards and sails, or at most of the masts, seems to be the utmost extent of the apprehensions commonly entertained. Dr. Forster, who accompanied Captain Cook in his second voyage round the world, describing one which came very near the ship, says "our situation during all this time was very dangerous and alarming; a phænomenon which carried so much terrific majesty in it, and connected, as it were, the sea with the clouds, made our oldest mariners uneasy, and at a loss how to behave; for most of them, though they had viewed water-spouts at a distance, yet had never been so beset with them as we were; and all, without exception, had heard dreadful accounts of their pernicious effects, when they happened to break over a ship. We prepared indeed for the worst, by cluing up our top-sails; but it was the general opinion that our masts and yards must have gone to wreck if we had been drawn into the vortex."*

In Captain Cook's own account of this voyage, where one of the water-spouts is said to have passed within 50 yards of the ship's stern, the probable effects of such a collision are stated as follows.

"When the last of the spouts above-described was seen to vanish, there appeared a flash, without explosion, and our people were well satisfied to terminate the spectacle in so easy a manner; for during the time of this phænomenon their situation was certainly not the most safe or pleasant. These spouts, which in a manner unite the sea with the clouds, excited admiration and terror at the same time; and the most experienced mariners did not know what measures to adopt; for though most of them had formerly seen such water-spouts at a distance, they had never been surrounded on all sides by those columns, the very fatal effects of which are now too well known, if, by misfortune, they should break upon a vessel, or sufficiently near to it. The sails, indeed, were furled; but every one thought that the masts and rigging of the vessel might occasion the wreck of the hull, if, by a fatal combination it should enter the vortex."

In the first of these statements it does not appear that the absolute destruction of the vessel was in the contemplation of any one, and even in the second it seems to be considered as rather a remote contingency. Yet to those who have observed the violence with which the water is whirled round, and carried up into the air, far exceeding the agitation of any waves, one would think such an event must appear inevitable. And those apprehensions would be confirmed by contemplating the dreadful effects of a similar phænomenon, a whirl-wind, on shore. But this is still more strikingly illustrated by the narrative given by a Mr. Richardson, in the Philosophical transactions, of a water-spout which broke, in the year 1718, on Emmotmoor, near Coln, in Lancashire. "The country was immediately overflowed, a brook, in a few minutes, rose six feet perpendicularly high, and the ground upon which the spout fell, which was 60 feet over, was torn up to the very rock, which was no less than 7 feet deep; and a deep gulf was made for above half a mile, the earth being raised, in vast heaps on each side."†

* Voyage round the World, vol. I. p. 192.
† See Hutton's Dictionary, vol. II. p. 465.

On Monday the 23d ultimo a meeting of the Directing members of the Batavian Society of Arts and Sciences was held at the house of Mr. van Sevenhoven, who, agreeably to usage, presided on the occasion. Several papers regarding the Natural History of Java, which had been presented to the Society by Dr. Horsfield, were selected for publication; and several amendments in the regulations of the Society, tending to encourage the exertions of the members in general, and give them a greater interest than they formerly had, in the Society's pursuits, were proposed, and arranged, for the purpose of being submitted to the Society at large. They were accordingly communicated to a general meeting held on Monday the 30th ultimo, at the house of Mr. Muntinghe, President in rotation, and unanimously approved. We hope to be able, in a future number, to communicate to our learned and curious readers those rules, which may now be considered as forming the amended constitution of the Society.

We understand a considerable quantity of Wheat has been imported from Bengal, for the purpose of enabling the cultivators in Java to extend the production of so valuable an object of agriculture in this Island, where it has hitherto been a stranger, except in some of the most elevated spots to the eastward, where also the grain is said to be inferior in size and farinaceous quality to that which grows in the upper provinces of Hindoostan.

It will not be uninteresting to our agricultural readers to peruse the following account, which has been communicated to us from a most respectable source, of the manner in which this branch of cultivation is conducted in Hindoostan. The alterations required by a difference in point of soil, climate and season, will naturally occur to the intelligent cultivator.

On the Cultivation of Wheat in Hindoostan.

Wheat is sown between the 25th of September and 10th of Oct. following, on lands within the rise of the River Jumna in the periodical rains, when the waters have retired within their banks for the last time in the season. The soil is once ploughed only, and sown in furrows by the Drill. The first plough, which forms the furrow, is followed by a man who scatters the seed; a second plough follows the first, and, in forming the next furrow, turns the mould over into the first, it is next rolled to settle the earth, and the seed is then left to its fate, never receiving any other aid, and the Husbandman trusts to occasional showers, and night dews for bringing the crop to maturity. The crop is generally fit for reaping by the middle of March; it grows to the height of 5 or 6 feet in favorable situations, and within the inundation of the Jumna in particular a great deal of this wheat is cultivated.

The same cultivation extends to lands inundated by other Rivers of Bundelcund, and particularly favorable to this description of wheat.

On higher lands where the soil is sandy it is sometimes cultivated; but it is then brought to maturity by irrigation.

For the JAVA GOVERNMENT GAZETTE.

CURSORY REMARKS ON THE ORGANIZATION OF FOOT ARTILLERY IN GENERAL, WITH A VIEW TO ITS IMPROVEMENT IN INDIA, CONFORMABLE TO THE MODERN PRINCIPLES OF TACTICS.

Mr. EDITOR,

Artillery, has of late years undergone an astonishing degree of improvement. While the science is cultivated with success, the practical part seems still laboring under numerous inconsistencies. I shall endeavour, with due deference to my readers, to lay before them, in this essay, a few suggestions that have arisen from a close examination of this very important and highly interesting subject.

Unless Artillery be so organized as to perform the most rapid and unexpected movements, with the greatest precision and effect, it can be of no great utility in the field. It is *this* that may be termed, its very soul—it is this that renders its attacks irresistible, and its designs sure.—Without it, it is an encumbrance to a moving army, calculated to create disorder, and excites those expectations, which generally terminate in disappointment or disgust.—Thus, Artillery, which should be esteemed as one of the principal members of a well appointed Military body, composed of men, the flower of the army, and chosen for the purpose, becomes a clog to its functions. To obviate in some measure these effects, by closely examining the causes, is the object of this Essay. If, Mr. Editor, there is any thing deserving of public attention in it, I trust the humble design of being useful, will screen me from severe censure at least, and the negative merit of not being hurtful, will be admitted.

Artillery is considered under two distinct heads, the one Foot, and the other Horse.—I beg leave therefore to remark here, that my design is to be particular with regard to the former, (as being the original design of this paper) to investigate at large its established discipline—the latter I shall touch on but slightly, being less open to objections and error.

The services of the Foot Artillery are often

called for in the field, when from its very internal discipline, combined with other causes which I shall hereafter mention, it is in a very great measure unable to perform them with that promptness, celerity and skill, that is so sanguinely expected from the line. Foot Artillery are often called on to perform rapid manœuvres, and expected to execute them with the same facility as if they were Flying Artillery.—No allowances are made; and any plea arising from actual inability, is directly interpreted into want of skill, &c.

Let us trace the crevice in a wall, and I think we shall discover that it springs from the foundation: if this be bad, the superstructure totters. It is in vain we attempt to hide its weakness, by any superficial application. We must, in fact, commence anew, from the very basis, before we can proceed with safety; or erect a building that shall stand the test of time and experience. One grand art of war, consists in meeting an enemy on his own terms:—if his Artillery be numerous, we deem it necessary to increase our own; and the same rule is applicable in all departments of the Army. Hence the origin of our Riflemen and Grenadiers, light and heavy Horse, &c. &c. for the policy of contending with an enemy as much after his own way as possible, is so universally acknowledged (amidst scientific belligerents), that it is adopted without hesitation.

As late experience has proved the utility of introducing in the same Battalion of Infantry, Light and Grenadier Companies,—I cannot imagine any real cause, why a Battalion of Artillery should consist of Foot Artillery alone; or why not an intermediate degree betwixt that of Horse and Foot Artillery be introduced.—The former mostly co-operates with Cavalry, or independently; the latter is so unwieldly, that it seems only calculated for the duties of batteries, and not at all suited to act with Infantry in the field. It is my humble opinion, that Artillery in general, might, with infinite success, be divided into three classes, which might be termed "the Horse," "the Light," and "the heavy."—* The designs of the first I have already pointed out—the second should attend every evolution of the Line, with equal celerity, and in fact become a part of it; liable to be detached with any of its companies.—The Heavy, should be particularly appropriated to heavy ordnance and the duties of the Batteries.† [illegible]

Horse Artillery is but ill suited to act with Infantry, and our present system of Foot Artillery is so slow in its movements, so extremely heavy in its carriages, and drawn by [illegible] instead of horses, that on active service they become the clogs, and materially obstruct the manœuvres of Infantry. The difference of Horse and Light Artillery is this: the latter should accompany the Line, advance and retire with it, &c. the gun to be drawn by horses, but all the gunners are to be on *foot*.—The grand object or design being to support Infantry, when they cannot, with effect, act themselves on the offensive or defensive; & being fully able to accompany them, on any service of dispatch and moment—which, under its existing system, it is totally unable to perform.—And as any thing that is *worth doing*, is worth doing *well*, our Artillery, I imagine, would materially benefit the service, by being drawn by horses instead of bullocks. There is a certain degree of ridicule that attends the bare *idea* of the latter, which reduces the art of gunnery and its utility, greatly in the minds of military men, who do not take into consideration the obstacles, that [illegible] physically impossible to surmount. Although it may be said, Artillery drawn by oxen, will keep up with the common rate of marching; yet surely, somewhat more is expected when in the field than this!—The gunners for Light Artillery should be picked men, chosen for the purpose, who should be drilled into activity and running, armed with a small sword and pistol.—As they have only to keep up with the Infantry, there can be no difficulty in this.—The next point I am about to consider is of the greatest importance; I mean the *weight* of the gun-carriage and limber.—From an attentive survey, I am thoroughly convinced, one-third at least of iron and wood work, might, without the least danger, be taken off our Bengal and Europe gun 6-pr. carriages.—Upon an average, our [illegible] carriages would answer very well with a [illegible] gun. Such is the unnecessary strength and clumsiness of the present construction. [illegible] have reduced the weight of metal in the [illegible], and increased the dimensions of the wood in the carriage!—I certainly think, our field carriages and limbers are loaded with an unnecessary and superfluous quantity of wood and iron, which might be taken off with every advantage, and without the smallest danger whatever.

A model might be made, that would prove the truth of this remark. It would exceed the limits of this paper to particularise those alterations and additions that would be necessary. Should a description be demanded, I shall be happy to lay before the public my feeble suggestions.‡

Much might be said with regard to our ammunition Tumbrils, and the preference given to a four-wheeled carriage to one of two.

But we are apt to conceive the antiquity of a system, as the best proofs of its infallibility, and feel less disposed to adopt improvements, that carry with them innovation, or an air of originality. But this is far from being the case in the present inquiry, as my investigations are drawn from existing sources, which local inquiry has enabled me in some measure to confide in.

With regard to that material consideration, *expence*, if we take a critical review of this subject, I think the trifling increase that must follow, in substituting horses in lieu of oxen, would be amply counterbalanced by their several important and essential benefits (to the service at large) that would arise from adopting it.—Artillery has wonderfully changed in Europe, the art of war—it has arrived to that pitch of excellence, as to be now justly considered, one of the most essential members of a well-appointed Military body; and it has achieved this distinction by its boldness, and the surprising rapidity of its movements.

France is principally indebted for her great and numerous successes to her Flying Artillery.§ The vast and ponderous trains of Austrian Artillery—though, in a high state of discipline, were unable to contend with the desultory warfare of their bold and enterprising enemy.—Perhaps a too strict adherance to the minutia of regular tactics rendered the Artillery of Austria, less prepared to act independantly, and to avail themselves of opportunities which required something out of the usual established rules of Parade precision, besides being encumbered, with trains far too extensive and weighty; and which required an army of itself to move.

Artillery now, generally commences the action—the Infantry supports and follows up its efforts into a general conflict, and the Cavalry completes the defeat.

Light Artillery organised (after the manner I have ventured to suggest) would on such occasions, act no insignificant part—but framed as they now are, they are thrown in the rear, and when called upon to act, it is when they can avail little or nothing, and at a time when half the battle is over.—Artillery, I say, of this description, might be used on every momentous occasion, without any delay, that concerns the evolutions of the Line, which it is solely bent to aid, cover, support, &c. I consider its duties quite foreign to the Horse Artillery.

The number of horses to Light Artillery, might be reduced to about one-third of that of horse, i. e. four instead of six; and of all things, light, yet strong gun carriages, consisting of 6-prs. and 5½ inch howitzers:—As I have already mentioned, the sole design of this Artillery, is to attend every manœuvre of the *Line* alone. The fusee has often proved an incumbrance to Foot Artillery, and with due deference, I conceive a small sword and pistol properly adjusted, would be far preferable; amongst numerous reasons, there is this particular one, viz. a gunner should look to no personal defence, but through the medium of the gun he serves (with skill) will afford him—any attempt to use his fusee, at once disables it.

The *less* ammunition, an Artillery-man carries about his person (than what the gun actually requires) the greater will be his confidence and spirit in working it.—To be perfectly master of the Artillery drill, will amply occupy the gunner's time and attention, without resorting to the manual exercise.—The latter is much too subservient to the former, and engages too much of his attention (diverting him from his particular avocation) which should singly occupy it.

Late experience has proved to me the great advantages, that carriages of four-wheels have over those of two, being able to cross over deep passes, steep ascents and descents, which it would be totally impossible to accomplish with *our* tumbrils that have only *two*.—Those waggons, called *wursts*, are admirably suited for the conveyance of ammunition; being suspended (over strong leather thongs) preserves the cartridges from being deteriorated, and the gunners seated on it, are promptly and commodiously conveyed where they may be required. It is this kind of tombril, that would be peculiarly advantageous, and well suited to Light Artillery, and equally so to the Horse. Those in present use, are only suited for fine smooth roads—a small water course or nut will detain them, and a small ravine will upset them—To attempt a descent is not possible.

It strikes me, that wurst-waggons would admit of some beneficial alterations, that might reduce a good deal of their present weight; and a mode attempted, by which the ammunition should be served out on the *side* or *sides*, instead of the *top* or *lids*.—To be particular, would take up too much time here. I only hazard the innovation, without attempting a further elucidation, which might strike the reader as a mere vagary, unless I could produce sound reason and argument to second my ideas, and which cannot be done, without taking up more room and patience than you or my readers will allow me here.

I have inadvertently extended my remarks, beyond what I originally purposed,—I have presumed to suggest, what possibly might have exercised the skill and talents of many Artillery and other officers, to have handled this interesting subject with greater dexterity and judgment than I presume to lay any claims to. That it may lead to better enquiries and a closer discussion, is what I wish to flatter myself with—as it is a subject that admits the force of both. Sensible of no other motive, than what may be of public benefit to this line of Military service, I dismiss this weak attempt for its censure or approbation.

MILES.

November, 1812.

* By a disposition of this kind, I do not mean that the Artillery should be three distinct bodies. The general principles must be common, but the use they are applied to differ—requiring only additional agility, and a longer practice at the drill, &c.—A.

† It may be said, that our Horse Artillery can do all this—I reply, if so, its functions are most materially misapplied, and I doubt if any examples could be produced in support of such an arrangement.—The principal object of this Artillery, is to cover the flanks of the Line—to accompany the evolutions of Cavalry—to take up posts—to act in fact in most cases independantly.—A.

‡ In a few words, the alterations, &c. that I would venture to make, are principally these—a general adoption of the single shaft instead of cheeks—cheeks of strong wrought iron, in lieu of wooden ones—the wheels of the gun-carriage somewhat higher—a wedge graduated, instead of the screw for elevating; that would at a glance, show the angle of elevation, without resorting to the quadrant, &c. &c.—A.

§ Witness the end of the campaign of 1792, in Belgium—the affair of Waterloo, and of Castiglione—the battle of Ettlingen and of Newvied, and several others; where the services of the Flying Artillery have been prominently conspicuous.—The Flying Artillery of England, certainly, are equal to any in the world; and recent proofs have shewn, that this remark is just and not vain boasting.—A.

Arrivals since our last.

Nov. 27.—Schooner D'Goedeverwagting, H. Borninckhoff, from Samarang, 19th Nov.—Cargo, 837 bags of Pepper.

Same day, H. C. Gun-boat, No. 6, K. Ruk, from Minto, 17th Nov.

Nov. 29.—Schooner Maria, W. van Leuwen, from Samarang.—Cargo, Sundries.—Passenger, Mr. Heukevlugt.

Dec. 2.—Arab ship Jamololeh, Said Hussam Habashy, from Sourabaya.—Passenger, Mr. W. van der Zee.

Same day, brig Mary Ann, E. Bradley, from Banjermassing, 19th October.

Departures since our last.

Nov. 28.—H. C. Gun-boat, No. 2, J. de Toris, for Sumatra.—Passenger, J. A. Brown, Esq.

Do. 29.—Ship Upton Castle, Stevenson, for Bombay.—Cargo, Sugar.

Same day, do. Experiment, Walker, for Amboyna and China.—Cargo, Sundries.

Do.—Schooner Tiger, Workan, for Samarang.

Do.—Brig Expedition, Schmitterling, for do.

Do.—Do. de Verwagting, Gebhard, for do.

Do.—H. C. Gun-boat No. 14, Cruise, for do.

Dec. 3d.—Schooner Drake, C. Knuppie, for Sourabaya.—Cargo, Sundries.

Same day, ship Volunteer, Ths. Waterman, for Duke of York's Island.—Cargo, Government Stores.—Passengers, W. R. Browne, Esq. and Troops.

SOURABAYA DIVISION.

Arrivals.]—Nov. 15.—Ship Helen, Cameron, from Batavia.

Same day.—Arab Ship Patolohair, Termont, from Amboyna.—Brig Batavia, Pieters, from Batavia.

Vessels lying in Batavia Roads.

H. M. Ship Volage—H. C. Brig Nautilus—do. Diana—do. Juliana—do. Matilda—Brig Minerva—Schooner Young Baracouta—Ship Lowjee Family—do. Ann—do. Gertruida—Brig Le Sedonis—do. Firstson—do. Pilgrim—do. Hope and Better—do. Hope—do. Kater Bag—do. Anna Maria—do. Mary Ann—Schooner Java—do. Verwagting—H. C. Gun-boat, No. 6—Arab ship Dowlet Savoy—do. Jamaleb—do. brig Idroose—Schooner Maria—Brig Golek.

Birth.

At Bencoolen, on the 30th September, the lady of G. J. Siddons, Esq. of a daughter.

INDIAN EXTRACTS.

Madras Courier, August 4, 1812.

APPOINTMENTS, &c.

James Strange, Esq. Senior Member of the Board of Trade.

Robert Andrews, Esq. Post-master General.

James Cochrane, Esq. Sub-Treasurer.

Mr. John Stokes, Secretary to the Mint Committee.

Ensigns Thomas Robson and Andrew Hendrie, to be Lieutenants.

The undermentioned Gentlemen Cadets are admitted on the Establishment.

Cavalry.—Mr. John Price, to be Cornet, date of rank to be fixed hereafter.

Infantry.—Messrs. W. Denholme Dalzell, Edward Busby, Henry Gem, David Mansfield, George Hutton, and Robert Fergusson, to be Ensigns,—date of Commissions the 11th of June, 1812.

Mr. John Jones is admitted an Assistant Surgeon on the Establishment, in conformity with his covenants.

Surgeon Evans, from 11th to 10th Native Regiment, and 2d Battalion.

Assistant Surgeon Smith, from the General Hospital at Arnee, to do duty under the Garrison Surgeon of Pondamalle,—these Officers to join immediately.

Assistant Surgeon Gilder, is posted to 1st Battalion 6th Regiment Native Infantry.

August 11, 1812.

Mr. R. Anderson, to act as Persian Translator to the Commissioners for investigating the Carnatic Debts.

Mr. John Chinnery, Commercial Resident in the Northern Division of Arcot.

Mr. F. W. Robertson, Assistant to the Collector of Guntoor.

Mr. Samuel Bouteflower, Register to the Provincial Court of Appeal and Circuit for the Western Division.

Mr. W. A. Fraser, Register of the Zillah Canara.

Ensign William Wotherspoon, Assistant to Captain Cleghorn.

Lieutenant Waters, to proceed to Bengal on leave of absence for six months.

Ensign Carwardine, to resume his duties of his rank.

The following Gentlemen Cadets are admitted on the Establishment.

Cavalry.—Mr. John Lockhart, to be a Cornet, date of rank to be fixed hereafter.

Infantry.—Messrs. Valentine H. Mairis, Jas. Low, R. T. Hannah Carter, and James Forrest, to be Ensigns, date of rank the 11th of June, 1812.

August 18, 1812.

Ensign Cooke, to proceed to Europe on sick certificate.

Lieutenant Ormsby to take charge of the Offices of Judge Advocate General of the Army and of Persian Interpreter to His Excellency the Commander in Chief, until the return of Lieutenant Colonel Leith from Bengal.

Captain G. L. Nixon, of the Madras European Regiment, is transferred to the Carnatic European Veteran Battalion in compliance with his request.

The Honorable the Governor in Council has been pleased to appoint Mr. Surgeon Goldie, to perform the duties of a Superintending Surgeon in the Centre Division of the Army, from the 10th ultimo until further orders.

Lieutenant Cunningham, to proceed to Europe on furlough for three years.

The Reverend Mr. Thomas, Military Chaplain, to visit the Presidency.

August 25, 1812.

Mr. H. Dickenson, Acting Register to the Zilla Court at Vardachellum.

Ensign Searaucke, to proceed to Europe on sick certificate.

The following promotions are ordered to take place.

10th Regiment Native Infantry.

Captain Jeffery Prendergast to be Major, Captain Lieutenant George Jeffreys to be Captain of a Company, and Lieutenant Hume Mackenzie to be Captain Lieutenant, in succession to Long, deceased.

Madras European Regiment.

Captain Lieutenant P. Lawless to be Captain of a Company, and Lieutenant Gilbert Maitland, to be Captain Lieutenant, in succession to Nixon transferred.

Captain R. Davis, to be Paymaster in the Ceded Districts.

Mr. James Archibald Casamaijor having returned to Fort St. George, will resume the charge of the Paymaster's Office at the Presidency.

Major Keasberry, to proceed to Java, on leave of absence for six months.

September 1, 1812.

Mr. J. M. Heath, to act as Deputy Commercial Resident at Salem.

Robert Alexander, Esq. Senior Member of the Board of Revenue.

John Hodgson, Esq. Second ditto ditto.

Mr. John King, Acting Register in the Zillah Court of Tinnevelly.

Mr. E. T. Commonde, Register and Assistant Magistrate and Assistant Collector at Seringapatam.

Mr. Assistant Surgeon Provan, to afford medical aid at the Residency in Travancore.

Captain Carstairs is permitted to proceed to Europe on furlough for three years.

Lieutenant George Peterson, of the Madras European Regiment, to be Quarter Master of Brigade at Goa, vice Cunningham.

September 8, 1812.

Mr. John M'Kerrell, Teloogoo Translator to Government and Member of the Board of Superintendance for the College of Fort St. George.

Mr. Edward Smalley, Assistant to the Secretary to Government in the Public and the Revenue and Judicial Departments.

Mr. Charles Bird, Register in the Zillah Court of Cuddapah.

Captain J. M. Coombs, of the 25th Regiment of Native Infantry, is placed under the orders of the Honorable the Governor of *Prince of Wales' Island*, and on proceeding to that Presidency will be returned *Absent from his Corps on Staff duty.*

Assistant Surgeon Monteath, from the 1st Battalion Artillery, is posted to the 3d Regiment Native Cavalry.

Assistant Surgeon William Scot, from the 7th Regiment N. I. is posted to the 1st Battalion Artillery.

Assistant Surgeon William Smith, from Pondamallee, is posted to the 1st Battalion 7th Regiment N. I. which he will join immediately.

Assistant Surgeon Mather, is posted to the 1st Battalion 17th Regiment N. I.

September 29, 1812.

Mr. James Bird, Deputy Master Attendant, Boat Paymaster, and Surveyor of Ships and Baggage.

Mr. Robert M'Nicholl, Assistant to the Master Attendant and to the Boat Paymaster.

Mr. Brooke Cunliffe, Head Assistant to the Collector of Salem.

Mr. J. C. Whish, Head Assistant to the Collector of Coimbatore.

Mr. Thomas Gahagan, Register to the Provincial Court of Appeal and Circuit for the Western Division.

Mr. F. Holland, Register to the Zillah Court of Tellicherry.

Mr. James Haig, ditto ditto ditto of Salem.

Captain Bishop, of the Artillery, is permitted to proceed to Europe on furlough for three years.

Lieutenant Johnson, of the 6th Regiment of Native Cavalry, is permitted to proceed to Bombay, on leave of absence for three months.

Mr. Superintending Surgeon Mackenzie is permitted to visit the Presidency, and eventually to proceed to Sea on sick certificate.

The Honorable the Governor in Council permits Lieutenant Fire-worker W. Aston, of the corps of Horse Artillery, to proceed to sea on sick certificate.

Colonel Taylor is pleased to direct, that the undermentioned Corps and Detachments shall be immediately relieved from their duties as composing part of the garrison of Bellary, and that they may be placed from this date, under the orders of Lieut. Colonel Dowse.

Detachment of Artillery.
His Majesty's 1st Battalion 30th Regiment.
1st Battalion 22d Regiment Native Infantry.
1st Battalion 24th Regiment Native Infantry.
Detachment of Pioneers.

The Sub-Assistant Commissary General of the Division, and the Commissary of Stores, will accompany the Field Force in their respective situations, and the undermentioned Officers will perform the Staff duties hereafter specified until further orders.

Lieutenant J. Low, to be Major of Brigade to the Field Force.

Lieutenant J. Scott, to be Quarter Master of Brigade to the Field Force.

Lieutenant Malton, of the Pioneers, to be Paymaster to the Field Force.

Mr. Surgeon Fallowfield, to be Staff Surgeon to the Field Force, without prejudice to his present appointment as Surgeon to the 1st Battalion 22d Regiment Native Infantry, and to the Detachment of Artillery.

Captain Powell, to act as Major of Brigade to the Ceded Districts during the absence of Lieutenant Low, and Lieutenant Power to act as Paymaster in the Ceded Districts until the arrival of Captain Davis at the Head Quarters of the Division.

Ensign John Henry, attached to the Military Institution, is permitted to proceed to China, on sick certificate.

Lieutenant Jobson, of the 4th Regiment of Native Infantry, is permitted to proceed to Europe on sick certificate.

October 6, 1812.

Mr. John Stokes, Assistant to the Secretary to the Government in the Military and Political Departments.

Mr. T. R. Bentley, Master Attendant at Quilon.

Mr. St. John Thackeray, Acting Register of the Provincial Court of Appeal and Circuit, for the southern Division.

Mr. H. Dickson, Acting Register to the Zillah Court of Chingleput.

(Continued after Poetry.)

TO THE EDITOR OF THE JAVA GOVERNMENT GAZETTE.

DEAR MR. EDITOR,

The Ladies of this place, have so frequently requested me to explain to them, the verses sent by Mr. Philo-Villanda, and inserted in your Gazette No. 17, that I have at last come to the resolution to extort from my Muse a translation of the same which I have the honor to transmit to you herewith for insertion in your paper.

In the hope that this public communication will free me from further importunities, I remain;

Mr. Editor,
Your obedient Servant,
ERASMUS.

SAMARANG }
Nov. 20, 1812. }

Vaarwel aan Samarang, vry gevolgd naa het Engelsch.

Vaarwel, vaarwel,—O gy geliefde vesten.—
Waar ik nooyt zonder hoofdpyn heb geleefd !
Waar *drankjes* steeds de heete lucht verpesten,
En *felle Rotkoorts* haren zetel heeft ! ! —

Waar Artsen schatten weten op te hoopen !
Waar HIPPOKRAAT zich zeker hadt verblydt !
Waar Mantelhuurders Landeryen kopen,
En waar de Lykkoets steeds naar 't Kerkhof rydt ! !

Hoe meenigmaal heb ik met vreugd geklonken,
Als men tot *Toast.* " *The Ladies.*"—had gesteld !
En 't volle glas met geestdrift uitgedronken,
Met dubbel *drie maal drie* herhaald geweld ! !

Hoe vaak, als Cinthias zachte zilver stralen—
De nacht herschiepen in een schone dag,
Heb ik de Maagden door de straat zien dwalen,
Met vrye scherts, en half gesmoord gelach ! !

Hoe vaak heb ik de sneeuw witte *kabaayen*,
Van zwierigheid en smaak het evenbeeld,
In duizend plooyen heen en weer zien waayen,
Dun door het avond windje mêe gedeelt. ! !

Een Boegiesch kleedje, styf om 't Lyf gespannen,
Is al 't Sieraad dat men als dan ontmoet !
De koussen zelfs zyn dan geheel verbannen,—
Geen naauwe schoen knelt dan de kleine voet ! !

Veracht zyn hier de dwaze slaafsche banden,
Die wy ons zelve in Europa smêen !
Geen vork of mes ontsiert der vrouwen handen,—
Die hier de mondkost met de vingers knêen ! ! ! !

Laat het ook myn geheugen niet ontglippen,
Het *geurig bytend blad* myn dank te biên,
Dat op de lieve, welgevormde lippen,
De gloed van 't leevend vermillioen doet zien ! ! !

Ver weg van my, Gy ongevoelig weezen—
Die het gebruik van '*t sirie blaadje* laakt !
Welk minnaar zoude niet toegevend wezen,
Als zyne *Nonna* naar een pruimtje haakt ! ! !

Vaarwel ! ! Schoon 'k ras U niet meer zal aanschouwen,
Myn hart zal altoos dankbaar voor U slaan ' !
'K vertrek naar streken, waar Helaas ! ! de vrouwen—
In geen *kabaayen* langs de straten gaan ! ! !

ERASMUS.

SAMARANG, }
den 19 Nov. 1812. }

(Continued from the third page.)

Lieutenant Turton, to proceed to Bombay on sick certificate.

Captain Wilkinson, of the Artillery, to proceed to Sea on sick certificate.

Major General James Hare, of His Majesty's Service, having been appointed to the Staff of India, and having been attached to the establishment of Fort St. George, the Honorable the Governor in Council is pleased to admit him on the establishment as a Major General on the Staff from this date, and to direct, that he shall remain in command of the Center Division of the Army, until further orders.

The Governor in Council is also pleased to appoint Major General Aldwell Taylor, of the Honorable Company's Service, to be a Major General on the Staff, from this date, vice Major General Pater, who is relieved from Staff duty.

The usual period of four years for which Major Generals in the Service of the Honorable Company are appointed to the Staff, having been completed by Major General Pater, on the 22d September, 1811, the foregoing arrangement will be considered to have taken place in conformity with the established usage, but the Governor in Council avails himself of the occasion to express in General Orders, his entire approbation of the conduct of Major General Pater, as an Officer of the Staff, especially while in Command of the Army during the late absence of His Excellency the Commander in Chief, and Major General Pater, is requested to be assured that he retires from Staff duty in full possession of the confidence and esteem of the Government, which he has faithfully and honorably served.

Major General Taylor, will continue to Command the Forces in the Ceded Districts.

The Governor in Council has been pleased to appoint the Reverend Mr. Thomas, to officiate as Military Chaplain at Bangalore, during the absence of the Reverend Mr. Dunsterville, on sick certificate.

Major Sir Charles Burdett, Bart. of His Majesty's 56th Regiment, is permitted to proceed with his Corps on Field Service, without prejudice to his appointment as Commanding Officer of Poonamalee.

1. The Honorable the Governor in Council is pleased to establish the following regulations respecting advances of Cash to Officers and Assistant Surgeons in His Majesty's Service, and to Assistant Surgeons and Cadets in the Honorable Company's Service on their *first* arrival at this Presidency from Europe.

2. Officers, Assistant Surgeons and Cadets, on their *first* arrival from Europe, are permitted to receive an advance of one month's regimental pay and allowances, and a further advance, when proceeding to join their respective Corps, according to the distance, viz. if under 300 miles, one month's pay and allowances; if above 300 miles, two months pay and allowances.

3. These advances are to be obtained by application in writing to the Military Auditor General.

4. The application for the *first* advance is to be supported by a certificate from the Adjutant General of the Army, or the Deputy Adjutant General King's Troops, to the following effect.

" This is to certify that Captain (Assistant Surgeon " or Cadet,) A. B. reported his arrival on the Honor- " able Company's Ship ——— on the ——— day " of ——— 1812.

5. In the application for the *further* advance, the Corps and Stations to which the Officer, Assistant Surgeon or Cadet (if not previously promoted) is proceeding must be mentioned, referring also to the order or enclosing a copy of the letter directing him to proceed to join his Corps or Station.

6. The advances are to be made on regular abstracts signed by the parties, with exception of that to the Cadets, which is to be drawn, as at present, by the Officer appointed to take charge of them.

BOMBAY CASTLE, 17TH AUGUST.

The Right Honorable the Governor in Council is pleased to appoint Captain Andrew Aitcheson, of the 2d Regiment of Native Infantry, to be his Military Secretary, and Lieutenant James Livingston, of the 9th Regiment, to be one of his Aides-de-camp.

MAURITIUS APPOINTMENTS.

David Power, Esq. to be Receiver of the Registration fees and Mortgage duties, and Collector of Crown duties and Revenue at Mauritius, Bourbon and Dependencies.

Francis Rossi, Esq. to be Deputy Secretary to Government.

Archibald W. Blane, Esq. to be conjointly with Mr. Vireux, Commissioner of the Police General.

The above appointments to take place from the 1st instant.

The Reverend Mr. Shepperd, to officiate at Colonial Civil Chaplain until further orders, and subject to the approbation of the Right Honorable the Governor General in India.

William Brooks, of H. M. 22d Regiment, Clerk to the Colonial Civil Chaplain.

William Burch, Esq. to be Deputy Harbour Master for the Islands of Mauritius, Bourbon and its Dependencies, and to be Resident at Bourbon.

P. Salter, Esq. Assistant to the Accountant General and Pay-master General at Port Louis, and to be stationed at Bourbon.

G. Caunter, Esq. Assistant in the Treasury office from the 1st June, 1812; during his absence on leave at Prince of Wales' Island on his private affairs, John Salmon, Esq. will act for Mr. Caunter.

Madras Courier, July 21, 1812.

On Sunday morning, arrived the Honorable Company's Ship Astell, Captain James Hay, from Portsmouth the 10th March and Johanna the 21st June.

PASSENGERS.—Mrs. Adair,—Messrs. J. Swiney,—G. Robinson,—J. Briscoe,—R. W. Carcardine,—G. Cracklan,—S. Swiney,—P. S. Hewett,—R. Roxburgh,—J. Watson,—T. Lawrie,—H. Pigott,—H. Naires,—John Lockhart,—R. Canter,—James Low,—James Forrest,—H. Wilson,—J. Favell, and R. Walch.

On Saturday last, sailed the Ship Mary Ann, Captain N. Birsay, for Manilla.

PASSENGERS, -Mrs. Palacio and Child,—Joseph Andrew Palacio, Esq.—Captain Sabino Slado, and the Officers of the Spanish Ship Nossa Senhora de la Paz.

The fleet lately arrived spoke a ship at Sea, which informed them, that a fleet of the enemy had sailed either from Rochfort or L'Orient on the 10th of March—the squadron is stated to consist of four sail of the line, four frigates and some Transports with troops on board, their destination of course could not be ascertained.

AUGUST 11, 1812.

On Friday morning arrived the Honorable Company's Ship Harriet, Captain Lynch, from England, left the 8th April.

PASSENGERS.—Mr. Henry King, Assistant Surgeon, Mr. John George Mason, Writer, Messrs. Edward Dickson and Thomas Waters, Cadets.—For Bengal—Miss Anna Maria P. Field, Mr. Robert Parry Nisbet, Writer, Mr. John Ferguson Bacon, Mrs. Mary Blake, Mr. Powney Blake, Mr. Henry Creighton, Writer, Mr. E. Studd, Free Mariner, and Mr. Henry Monke, Cadet.

Arrived on the 6th instant, the Portuguese ship Rainha dos Angos, Capt. J. L. Borialho, from Rio de Janeiro.

Arrived on Saturday last, the Brig Mary, Captain Joseph Ravelli, from Port Louis the 24th June.

PASSENGERS.—Mr. Stewart,—Lieut. Stewart H. M. 88th Regiment,—Lieut. Warlock, H. M. 69th Regiment,—Mr. Wharrie,—Mr. Heerson, and Mr. C. Seton.

The Mary on her passage fell in with the American ship Harmony, Captain Brown.

On the same evening, arrived the ship Venus, Captain S. Webster, from Batavia the 18th June.

PASSENGER.—Mrs. Webster.

On Sunday arrived, the Schooner Eliza, Captain Tipke, from Columbo.

Since our last, the Portuguese ship Don Rodrigues, Captain Ramos, & the ship Sullimany, have sailed for Calcutta.

AUGUST 14, 1812.

On Sunday evening arrived the Schooner Maria, Captain C. F. Kiruter, from Columbo the 30th July.

On Monday arrived the Schooner Nancy Captain C. Karens from Columbo the 30th July.

PASSENGER.—Mr. Gaudin.

On Tuesday morning arrived the Brig Covelong, Captain J. Schultz, from Batavia the 14th June, and Padang the 11th July.

PASSENGERS.—Mrs. Schultz, and Mr. Pinto.

Also arrived the same day, the Cutter Gertrude, Captain Sutherland, from Columbo the 2d August.

PASSENGER.—Lieutenant Col. Hankey.

On the 12th instant, arrived His Majesty's Ships Cornelia and Modeste.

On the same day arrived Brig Catherina, Captain Wasmoet, from Pondicherry, 11th August.

On Sunday last, sailed the Schooner Little William, Captain John Barbut, for Trincomallie.

Sailed on the 10th inst. Schooner Canamellar Capt. De Roza, to Bimlipatam.

Do. 11th, H. C. Ship Sovereign, Captain Campbell, to Calcutta.

Do. Ship Futtay Khyre, Nacoda, to do.

Do. Brig Sultan, Nacoda, to do.

Do. 12th, Cutter Tryal, Capt. Silvester, to Columbo.

AUGUST 18, 1812.

PRINCE REGENT'S BIRTH-DAY.

Wednesday last, being the Anniversary of the Birth of his Royal Highness the Prince Regent, was observed with every demonstration of loyalty and respect.—The Flag ship of his Excellency the Commander in Chief of his Majesty's Squadron in the East Indies, was decorated with the Royal Standard and other colours—the flags of the Fort, Naval Hospital, &c. continued flying during the day. —At Noon a Royal Salute was fired from the Garrison and Chepauk Palace, and at one o'clock by the whole of his Majesty's Squadron and the Honorable Company's ships in the Roads.

In the evening a grand entertainment was given by the Honorable the Governor at the Banqueting Room in the Government Gardens, to the principal Civil, Naval and Military authorities at the Presidency, at which near 200 sat down.—On the Health of his Royal Highness the Prince Regent being given by the Honorable the Governor, the Garrison Band struck up the Prince Regent's March.—The Tables were covered with every luxury and the Company did not retire until a late hour.

On Thursday last, anchored in the Roads, His Majesty's Ship Bucephalus, from the Eastward.

On Friday last, arrived the Ship Casis, Captain R. N. Gibson, from Amboyna, the 21st July, and the Ship Rahimshaw, Captain William Harris, from the Mauritius, the 15th July.

PASSENGERS.

Per Casis.—Captain H. Keiramgound, for Bengal —Six Soldiers of the Madras European Regiment,—Two European Women, and Eight Natives.

Per Rahimshaw.—Captain Moodie, and Eight Natives.

On Saturday last, sailed the Ship Lynx, Captain A. Black, for Masulipatam.

On Sunday morning, sailed the schooner Maria, Captain Khuler, and the schooner Eliza, Captain Tipke, for Columbo.

AUGUST 21, 1812.

Yesterday arrived the Extra Ship *Countess of Harcourt*, Captain Francis Metcalfe, from England 8th April, and Cape of Good Hope 3d July.

PASSENGERS.

Mrs. Wellington,—Mrs. Metcalfe,—Miss E. Metcalfe,—Miss Percey,—Miss L. Wellington.—Miss P. P. Wellington,—Mr. Wellington,—Mr. M. Wellington,—Mr. G. Wellington,—Mr. H. Wellington, Mr. Raltson,—Mr. Ray, and Mr. E. W. Loze.

On Monday last, sailed the Honorable Company's Ship Harriet, Captain William Lynch, and the Country Ship Rahimshaw, Capt. William Harris, for Calcutta.

Arrived on the same day, the Brig Carolina, Captain John Desnier, from Columbo the 2d instant.

AUGUST 25, 1812.

Yesterday afternoon arrived H. C. Ship Chapman, Captain John Constable, and Lady Carrington, Captain W. Hawkey, from London 10th March and Bombay 11th August.

PASSENGERS.

PER CHAPMAN.—Major Green, and Mr Guilt,

PER LADY CARRINGTON.—Lieut. Lorimer, Lieut. Rowbothan and Mr. Mills.

On Friday a Salute of nineteen guns was fired from the Saluting Battery of the Fort on the acceptance by the Honorable William Petrie, Esq. of the Government of Prince of Wales' Island.

An honorary Guard has also been stationed at his Residence, during his stay at this Presidency.

SEPTEMBER 8, 1812.

Extract of a Letter from the Honorable the Court of Directors, in the Military Department, dated the 2d April 1812.

PARA. 2. Communication has been made to us by the Right Honorable Lord Viscount Melville, that his Royal Highness the Prince Regent, in the name and on behalf of His Majesty has been pleased to approve of Major General Thomas Hislop being placed upon the Staff of the Army in the East Indies, with the local rank of Lieutenant General at Bombay, also of Major Generals Robert Rollo Gillespie and James Hare, being placed upon the Staff of the Army in the East Indies from the 1st of January last.

Arrived on Saturday last, the Ship Union Captain Robert Finch, from the Isle of France the 8th August.—The Union sailed on Sunday for Calcutta.

ISLE OF FRANCE GAZETTE.

" PORT LOUIS, JULY 2.

" The American bound to Calcutta, is upon the wing, and leaves me barely time to tell you that the Auspicious, bound for Bengal came into our roads yesterday evening. She left Portsmouth on the 1st of March. His Majesty's Ship President also arrived here yesterday, from the Cape, after a short passage of 17 days from Table Bay. When she sailed from the Cape, no European accounts had been received there of later date than the [illegible] of February."

" PORT LOUIS, JUNE 29.

" The Cornwall, Captain Henderson, touched here yesterday in consequence of a leak supposed to have arisen from the circumstance of the ship having been ashore for some hours on the long sand, just before she sailed from the Hooghly. The injury she sustained did not seem to be of dangerous extent; as in fine weather during her passage from Bengal, she made very little water; when lying over in a heavy sea, she made occasionally as much as 18 inches an hour. The repair she requires will be completed immediately, and I conclude that she will sail in 8 or 10 days. The Passengers by the Cornwall have landed, and I believe some of them intend to remain here a few weeks.

" The quantity of Rice lately imported to this Island from India, is greatly disproportioned to the consumption. From Bombay alone the Ships Milford, Mysore, Asia, Upton Castle Eugenia, &c. &c. have imported upwards of forty thousand bags, and further quantities are known to be on the passage, hither from other parts of India. The natural consequence of this excess is a sudden depreciation in the value of the article; and rice, which in March last sold at from 12 to 15 dollars a bag, is now reduced to 4, or some what less.

The Ships Frederick and Maria, and Bombay Merchant, reached the Isle of France the former on the 25th, the latter on the [illegible] of June. In consequence of the large importations of Rice at the Mauritius, the price has fallen very considerably. The cargo per Frederick and Maria sold at four dollars, and that per Bombay Merchant at 3½ per bag.

CEYLON GOVT. GAZETTE,

WEDNESDAY, AUGUST 12, 1812.

CIVIL APPOINTMENT.

His Majesty having signified his pleasure that a Royal Botanical Garden be established in the Island of Ceylon, His Majesty has been pleased to appoint W. Kerr, to be Resident Superintendent, and Gardener of His Majesty's said Royal Botanick Garden, as communicated in the Earl of Liverpool's Letter to the Right Honorable Lieutenant General Maitland dated the [illegible] of June 1810.

BATAVIA:—PRINTED BY A. H. HUBBARD, AT THE HONORABLE COMPANY'S PRINTING OFFICE, MOLENVLIET.

It is requested that all orders for the Java Government Gazette, be addressed to the Printer at the above Office, who will give the necessary information respecting the Terms of Subscription, and of Advertising in the said paper. Advertisements, Articles of Intelligence, Essays and Poetical Pieces, will be received at the same place and duly attended to.

☞ *It is requested that gentlemen whose Papers are not regularly delivered, will have the goodness to give notice to the Printer, that the mistake may be rectified.*

GEDRUKT TE *BATAVIA* BY A. H. HUBBARD, IN DE EDELE COMPAGNIES DRUKKERY OP MOLENVLIET.

Wordt by deze bekend gemaakt, dat alle Orders voor de Javasche Gouvernements Courant, moeten worden ingezonden aan het adres van bovengemelde Drukker, by wien de nodige falligting omtrend de termen van Inteekening en het plaatsen van Advertissementen in, gedagte Courant, te bekomen zyn—Advertisementen, Nieuwstydingen, Verhandelingen en Poetische Stukken, worden al zoo ter plaatse voorschreven ingezonden.

☞ *De Heeren wien hunne Couranten niet op de behoorlyken tyd ontvangen, worden verzogt daar van den Drukker te willen informeren, ten einde zulks in den vervolge voor te komen.*

SUPPLEMENT TO THE JAVA GOVERNMENT GAZETTE.

SATURDAY, DECEMBER 5, 1812.

Proclamation.

THE Right Honorable the Governor General having by Proclamation under date, the 11th September, 1811, judged it expedient to provide a Fund for the gradual liquidation of the Paper Currency, or for reducing it's amount within such limits as may appear convenient and advantageous to the Public, and to direct that the said Paper should be charged with an annual duty of 5 per cent on the value there fixed to be levied on the renewal of the Stamp, the Honorable the Lieutenant Governor in Council in pursuance thereof is pleased to direct that the said duty be forthwith levied for the present year, and notice is in consequence hereby given that Messrs. Boswell, Van Beusechem, Kamphuis, S. Bredero, Schill, Killian, Barends and Reinking are appointed under the Superintendance of the Secretary to Government to attend from the 1st of December next, until the 31st day of January next ensuing daily, Sundays and Christmas-day excepted, from 8 o'clock till noon, for the purpose of receiving the duty of 5 per cent, and re-stamping such Paper Notes of Individuals as shall be presented for that purpose.

2.—For the convenience of the Public two Offices will be established, one at the Stadt-house, and one at the Government House, Molenvliet, at both of which attendance will be given daily as above directed.

3.—By this arrangement it is deemed that sufficient time will be given for all the paper in circulation to be stamped, and therefore notice is further given that it is the positive intention of Government not to extend the stampment of the paper currency after the 31st January next.

4.—With a view to ensure an early tender of the Paper for Stampment, the new duty of 5 per cent shall affect all Paper whatever, stamped or not, from the 1st January, 1813, and from and after that date no Paper which has not been re-stamped, shall be a legal tender under the Proclamation of the 11th September, 1811, except with the deduction or allowance of 5 per cent for the said duty.

5.—All Paper which may not have been re-stamped before the 1st February, 1813, will cease to be acknowledged after that date.

6—A commission will be appointed at Samarang and Sourabaya to re-stamp such paper as may be presented for that purpose, and will sit from the 15th December to the 31st January 1813, as above stated.

That no person may plead ignorance of this Proclamation the same is directed to be published in the English and Dutch languages in the next and two subsequent Gazettes, and translated into the Native languages and affixed at the usual places at Batavia, Samarang and Sourabaya.

Dated at Batavia, this 27th Nov. 1812.

By me,
The Lieutenant Governor of Java and its Dependencies.
THOS. S. RAFFLES.

Signed by order of the Honorable the Lieutenant Governor in Council.
C. G. BLAGRAVE,
Act. Sec. to Govt.

Proclamatie.

NADEMAAL het den Heere Gouverneur Generaal behaagd heeft by Publicatie van den 11den September 1811 een Fonds daartestellen ten einde het Papieren geld langzamerhand te liquideren, of wel hetzelve binnen zodanige palen te brengen als tot gerief en voordeel der gemeente mogt nodig geäeurd worden—en alzo Zyne Excellentie ten dien einde op hetzelve eene jaarlyksche belasting van 5 ten Honderd heeft gelieven te leggen, welke geheven zoude worden by de verstempeling van hetzelve.

Zoo is het, dat den Heere Luitenant Gouverneur in Rade goedgevonden heeft te bepalen dat gemelde belasting voor dit jaar geheven worde zonder verwyl, en dat ten dien einde de Heeren Boswell, van Beusechem, Kamphuis, Bredero, Schill, Kilian, Barends en Reinking, onder het oppertoezigt van den Secretaris van het Gouvernement, van den 1ste December tot den 31ste January aanstaande, daaglyksch (Zon-en Kersdagen uitgezondert) vacceren ter heffing van gemelde belasting van 5 per Cent, en ter verstempeling van zodanige papieren van crediet als ten dien einde zullen worden aangeboden.

2.—Tot gerief der gemeente zullen er twee Kantoren zyn, het eene op het Stadhuis en het andere ten Gouvernements huize op Molenvliet, welke beiden op de bovengemelde tyden zullen open wezen tot het hier voor genoemde oogmerk.

3.—Alzoo deze bepalingen eenen genoegzamen tyd ter verstempeling van al het in omgang zynde papier aanbieden, zoo wordt by dezen bekend gemaakt, dat het de stellige intentie van het Gouvernement is, het tydperk tot die verstempeling niet verder te verlengen dan den 31ste January aanstaande.

4.—Ten einde de verstempeling zoo veel mogelyk te verhaasten, zoo wordt by dezen vastgesteld dat de vermindering van 5 PrCent zich zal uitstrekken tot alle Bataviasche Papieren van Crediet, zonder uitzondering gestempeld en ongestempeld, van en met den 1ste January 1813, en dat gevolglyk van dat tydstip geene Papieren van Crediet, welke nog niet verstempeld zyn, volgens de by Proclamatie van den 11de September 1811, vastgestelde bepalingen, als eene wettige munt zullen in omloop weezen, dan met de vermindering van 5 PrCent.

5.—Alle Papieren van Crediet welke voor den 1ste February 1813, nog niet mogten verstempeld zyn, zullen na dat tydstip ophouden gangbaar te weezen.

6.—Te Samarang en Sourabaya, zullen Commissien benoemd worden ter verstempeling van zodanige papieren van crediet als tot dat einde zullen worden aangeboden, welke Commissien zullen vaceeren van den 15de December 1812 tot en met den 31ste January 1813.

En op dat niemand hiervan onwetenheid zoude kunnen voorwenden, zal deze Publicatie in de Engelsche en Hollandsche talen in de eerste en twee daaraan volgende Gouvernements Couranten worden bekend gemaakt, in de onderscheidene Inlandsche talen vertaald, en te Batavia, Samarang en Sourabaya geaffigeert worden ter plaatse daar zulks gebruikelyk is.

Gedaan te Batavia den 27ste Nov. 1812.

Door my,
Den Luitenant Gouverneur van Java en dies Onderhorigheden.
T. S. RAFFLES.

Ter ord. van den Heer Luit. Gouverneur in Rade.
C. G. BLAGRAVE,
Waarn. Govt. Sec.

Proclamation.

GOVERNMENT having in view the general introduction of the Copper Duits coined at Sourabaya, it is hereby ordered and directed that the said Duits shall be taken and received as legal tender in all public and private transactions in payments of sums under ten Spanish Dollars, at the rate of four of the said Copper Duits for one Stiver Silver Money or 192 Duits for one Rix Dollar Silver.

All persons found guilty of obstructing the circulation of the said Duits at the before-mentioned rates, or of endeavouring to raise an agio thereon, will be liable to punishment by fine, imprisonment or condemnation to hard labour on the public works, according to the nature and extent of the case.

And in order that no person may plead ignorance of this regulation, the same is directed to be published in the English and Dutch languages, and to be translated into the Native languages and affixed at the usual places at Batavia, Samarang and Sourabaya.

Done at Batavia, this eighteenth day of November, 1812.

By me,
The Lieutenant Governor of Java and its Dependencies.
THOS. S. RAFFLES.

Signed by order of the Honorable the Lieutenant Governor in Council.
C. G. BLAGRAVE,
Act. Sec. to Govt.

Proclamatie.

HET Gouvernement voornemens zynde de te Sourabaya geslagen duiten over het algemeen intevoeren, zoo wordt mits dezen gelast en bevolen, dat de gedacte duiten zullen worden aangenomen en ontvangen als een wettige munt in alle transactien, in betaling van sommen gelds beneden de Tien Spaansche dalers, en zulks tegen vier van de gezegde kopere duiten, voor een stuiver zilver, of 192 duiten voor een Ryksdaler.

Alle de genen welke schuldig bevonden worden van hinderlyk te zyn aan de omwandeling der ged: duiten tegens de bovengemelde waarde, dan wel te willen ondernemen om daar van een agio te heffen, zullen gestraft worden met geld boete, opsluiting in de gevangenis of condemnatie tot den arbeid van de gemeene werken, overeenkomstig den aard en de toedragt der zake.

En op dat niemand hier van onwetenheid zoude kunnen voorwenden, zo zal dezen in de Engelsche, Hollandsche en Inlandsche talen, bekend gemaakt en voorts te Batavia, Samarang en Sourabaya, worden aangeplakt ter plaatsen alwaar zulks te doen gebruikelyk is.

Gegeven te Batavia dezen 18de November 1812.

By my
De Luitenant Gouverneur van het Eiland Java en dies onderhorigheden.
THO. S. RAFFLES.

Ter ordonnantie van den Heere Luitenant Gouverneur in Rade.
C. G. BLAGRAVE,
Waarn. Govt. Sec.

Advertisement.

NOTICE is hereby given, that the Opium remaining in the hands of Government, will be sold by Public Auction at the Stadt-house at Batavia, on the 24th of December next, without reserve, in lots of one chest each, on the following conditions.

1st Payment to be made in one-third Silver and two-thirds Batavia Paper Money, at six and half Rix Dollar Paper per one Spanish Dollar Silver.

2d. A deposit of 10 per cent to be paid on delivery and good approved security shall be given for payment in the space of one Month from the day of sale.

3d. The lots to be cleared away by the Purchaser, and in default thereof before the 29th December, the lots will be re-sold and any loss on the subsequent sale shall be borne by the first Purchaser.

4th. The Opium may be inspected previous to the day of sale, on application to the Ware-house-keeper.

By order of the Lieutenant Governor in Council.
C. G. BLAGRAVE,
Acting Secretary to Government.

BATAVIA, Nov. 27, 1812.

Advertentie.

DE nog onder het Gouvernement berustende Opium, zal op den 24ste December aanstaande ten Stad huize te Batavia, by Publieke veiling verkogt worden, by partyen van een Kist elk, zonder uitzonderingen, en wel op de navolgende condition.

1.—De betaling zal geschiede ⅓ in zilver en ⅔ in Bataviasche papieren van Crediet, tegen 6½ Ryksdaalders papier voor een Spaansche Mat.

2.—10 Per cent van de prys waar voor de Opium gekogt wordt, zal by de afhaling van dezelve gedeponeert worden, en genoegzame borgtocht gesteld worden voor de betaling van het overige binnen den tyd van een maand naa de verkoop.

3.—De gekogte Opium zal afgehaald worden door de kooper voor de 29ste December aanstaande, en in gebreke blyvende, zal de Opium ten tweedenmale verkogt worden, ten koste van de eerste koper.

Batavia den 27ste November 1812.

Ter Ordonnantie van den Heere Luitenant Gouverneur in Rade.
C. G. BLAGRAVE,
Waarnemend Gouvernements Secretaris.

Advertisement.

NOTICE is hereby given, that until further Orders the Members of the Orphan Chamber and Boedelmeesteren will be furnished by Government with a quantity of Rice for the purpose of retailing the same in quantities as low as one gantang.

The said Rice is to be issued at one Rix dollar Copper per gantang, payable on delivery.

By Order of the Lieutenant Governor in Council.
C. G. BLAGRAVE,
Acting Sec. to Government.

BATAVIA, Nov. 27, 1812.

Advertentie.

AAN de Collegien van Wees-en Boedelmeesteren zal door het Gouvernement tot nader order eene hoeveelheid Ryst worden afgegeven, om by Gantangs verkogt te worden, teegen een Ryksdaalder koper de Gantang, betaalbaar op het ogenblik der afhaling.

Batavia den 27ste November 1812.

Ter Ordonantie van den Heere Luitenant Gouverneur in Rade.
C. G. BLAGRAVE,
Waarnemend Gouvernements Secretaris.

ADVERTISEMENT.

SOME inconvenience having arisen with regard to the operation of the Stamp-Duty on bonds or capitals transacted for paper currency, it is hereby ordered that in the use of Stamps in bonds, &c. passed for paper currency, the amount of Stamp-Duty is to be calculated on the said capitals reduced to silver money at the rate established by the Proclamation of the Governor General, under date the 11th September 1811.

By Order of the Honorable the Lieutenant Governor in Council.
C. G. BLAGRAVE,
Act. Sec. to Govt.

BATAVIA, Nov. 18, 1812.

ADVERTENTIE.

ALZOO er eenige moelykheden zyn ontstaan over de betaling van het Zegel-geld op actens enz. welke relatief hebben op betalingen of onderzints in papieren van credit, zoo word by dezen bekend gemaakt, dat in diergelyke gevallen het Zegel-geld zal berekend worden op zulke capitalen, tot zilver gebragt, volgens de door den Heere Gouverneur Generaal by Proclamatie van den 11 September 1811, vastgestelde cours.

Ter Ordonnantie van den Heere Luitenant Gouverneur in Rade.
C. G. BLAGRAVE,
Warn. Sec. van 't Govt.

BATAVIA, Nov. 18, 1812.

ADVERTISEMENT.

NOTICE is hereby given, that from and after the 1st January, 1813, the importation of Slaves into the Island of Java, and its Dependencies, will be strictly prohibited.

Further Regulations and Orders on this subject will be published hereafter.

By Order of the Honorable the Lieutenant Governor in Council.
C. G. BLAGRAVE,
Act. Sec. to Govt.

BATAVIA, Nov. 18, 1812.

ADVERTENTIE.

WORDT by dezen bekend gemaakt dat van den 1sten January aanstaande, den invoer van Slaven op het Eiland Java en deszelfs onderhorigheden ten strengsten verboden is.

De noodige Reglementen en Orders dien aangaande zullen nader worden bekend gemaakt.

Ter Ordonnantie van den Heere Luitenant Gouverneur in Rade.
C. G. BLAGRAVE,
Warn. Sec. van 't Govt.

BATAVIA, Nov. 18, 1812.

Advertisement.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN,

THAT by authority of Government, on Thursday the 24th of December next, at the Town-house in Batavia, at nine o'clock in the morning, the undermentioned Farms of Bantam will be exposed to public sale for the term of twelve months, beginning with the 1st January and continuing till the 31st of December 1813, viz.

1st.—All the Salt manufactured at Bantam, and

2d.—The Bhoom at Bantam, with the several Farms thereto belonging, to wit.

The great Farm of Gamber and Tobacco.
The Buffaloes' Grease .... Farm.
The Skins and Horns .... ditto.
The Oil .... ditto.
The Sugar .... ditto.
The dry Pinang .. .... ditto.
The Rampa Rampa .... ditto.
The old Cocoa-nuts .... ditto.
The Pots and Pans, or Greblis ditto.
The Lonthar and Fish-ponds ditto.
The Karrang or Oyster-shells, for the manufacture of lime.

And further all other Farms thereto belonging in the same manner as they were formerly sold by the Sultan of Bantam, though they might not be mentioned here. Among those Farms however, will not be comprehended, the following duties levied at Bantam, but will be separately sold there, viz.

The Bladjan.
The Seeree and Chunam made at Tanara.
The License for killing Buffaloes.
The Prow Balok at Tjabanay.
The Gambar & Tobacco at Margalanga.
The Fish at Terate.
The Fire-wood at Carang Gantoe.

Besides the Bazars

At Ceram.
— Margalanga.
— Margasana.
— Kaladran.
— Passer Lance.
— Goolantjess.
— Badjanagara; and lastly,
The Buffaloes' Permits.

That these Farms will be sold on the same terms and conditions, as they were formerly done by the Sultan of Bantam, and since by the Dutch Government.

That the said Farms will be sold for Spanish Dollars, payable at the option of the Farmer in silver, or according to the regulation one-third in silver, and two-third in Paper Currency, the Spanish Dollar at the rate of six and a half Rix Dollars paper.

That with respect to the terms of payment, the giving of Securities, and what further may be required, the Farmer shall be liable to attend to the general terms and conditions for the Farms of Batavia.

And that no ignorance be plead hereof, these presents shall be published in the English, Dutch, and the Native Languages, and be affixed at the ordinary places as usual.

Given at the Stadt-house at Batavia, this 23d of November, 1812.

By Order of the President and Bench of Magistrates.

(Signed) G. F. MEYLAN, *Secretary.*

ADVERTENTIE.

VAN wegen het Gouvernement word by deezen kennelyk gemaakt, dat op Donderdag den 24ste December dezes Jaars ten overstaan van Zyne Excellentie den Heere Luitenant Gouverneur in Rade, op het Stadhuis te Batavia, des morgens te negen uuren, publiek zullen geveild en verkocht worden, voor den tyd van een Jaar ingaande primo January en eindigende ultimo December 1813, de navolgende Pachten gehoorende onder de Residentie Bantam; als

1ste.—Al het zout dat op Bantam aangemaakt wordt; en

2de.—De Boom met de onder scheidene daar onder gehoorende maandelyksche Pachten: als

De groote Pacht van Gamber en Tabak.
Het Buffels vet.
De Vellen en Hoorns.
— Oly.
— Poeder suiker.
— droege Pinang.
— Rampa Rampa.
— oude Klappers.
— Potten en Pannen of Grebliks.
— Lonthar en Visvyvers.
— Karrang of Oesters tot het branden van Kalk.

En alle zoodanige andere Pachten, als daar onder begrepen en bevorens van wegens den Koning van Bantam zyn verpacht geworden en hier by niet aangehaald mogten wezen, onder dezelfde conditien, als door dien Vorst zyn daargesteld, en waar op de verpachting Jaarlyks is geschied.

Onder de voornoemde Pachten zullen echter niet zyn begrepen, maar afzonderlyk te Bantam verpacht worden, de navolgende middelen: als

De Bladjan.
— Sirie en Kalk op Tanara.
— Buffels slagteryen.
— Prauw Balok op Tjabanay.
— Gamber en Tabak op Margalanga.
— Visch op Perate.
Het brandhout op Garangantoe.
Benevens Onderscheidene Bazaars, als die van
Ceram.
Margalanga.
Margasana.
Kalatlran.
Passer Lanie.
Goelantjeis.
Badjanagara, en voorts nog
De Buffels-brieven.

De voormelde Pachten zullen worden verpacht in Spaansche Matten, betaalbaar naar verkiesing van den Pachter in zilver geld, dan wel op den voet als bepaald by Proclamatie van den Gouverneur Generaal Lord MINTO van dato 11de September van het voorleden Jaar, dat is een derde in zilver en twee derde aan papieren van Credit de Spaansche Mat gereekend tegens ses en een halve Ryksdaalders papier.

De Pachters zullen ten aanzien van de termynen van betaling, het stellen van borgen en wat verder deze Pachten aangaat zyn gehouden aan de Generale Conditien, voor de Pachten van Batavia beraamd.

En op dat een ieder hier van kennisse erlange zal deze in de Engelsche, Hollandsche, Chineesche, en Inlandsche talen, zoo hier als te Bantam worden geaffigeert, ter plaatze gebruikelyk.

Batavia in 't Stadhuis den 23ste November 1812

Ter Ordonnantie van President en Magistraten.

(was get.) G. F. MEYLAN, *Sec.*

Advertisement.

PUBLIC Notice is hereby given, that a General Sessions of the Supreme Court of Justice at Batavia, for the trial of all offences and crimes committed within the Town of Batavia and its immediate jurisdiction, will be held at the Court House at Batavia aforesaid, on Tuesday the fifteenth day of December next, and that the same will be continued until all the criminal business at Batavia and its immediate jurisdiction aforesaid, shall be concluded. After which, the aforesaid criminal Sessions, for the trial of all crimes and offences committed within the Western Districts of the Island, annexed to the jurisdiction of the said Court, will commence and be further held by the said Court, by Circuit, at the undermentioned places; to wit,—for the District of Bantam, at Ceram,—for Buitenzorg, at Buitenzorg,—for Tjanjore and Crawang, at Tjanjore,—for Bandong and the other Preanger Regencies, at Bandong,—and for Cheribon, at Cheribon. All Officers of Justice, Magistrates and others, whom it may concern, are required to take notice hereof, that they cause the several Prosecutors, Witnesses and Juries, and all other persons whomsoever having any thing to do at the said criminal Sessions, to be then and there in attendance in the Court House at Batavia aforesaid: and the several Residents at Bantam, Buitenzorg, and Cheribon, are hereby requested, that on their part, the necessary measures may be taken for the purposes aforesaid in those Districts, in so far as they are respectively concerned.

By Order of the President and Members of the Supreme Court of Justice at Batavia.

P. v. H. CAPPELHOFF, *Register.*

COURT-HOUSE, BATAVIA, *November 25, 1812.*

Advertentie.

WORDT, by deze Publicatie gedaan, dat de gewone zittingen van den Hoogen Raad van Justitie te Batavia ter afdoening van de criminele zaken voorgevallen en gepleegd binnen de Stad en Jurisdictie van dien, zullen worden gehouden, op het Raadhuis te Batavia op Dingsdag den 15den December aanstaande.

Voorts dat de Leden van welm. Hoogen Raad, zoo dra gedachte zittingen zullen zyn afgeloopen een aanvang zullen maken, met de ommegangen tot onderzoek en afdoening van alle misdaden in de Westelyke Districten van het Eiland voorgevallen, en derzelver zittingen successivelyk houden voor Bantam op Ceram, voor Buitenzorg op Buitenzorg, voor Tjanjour en Crawang op Tjanjour, voor Bandong en de overige Preanger Regentschappen, te Bandong en voor Cheribon op Cheribon.

Word ade mitsdien de Officieren van den Hoogen Raad van Justitie en van den Magistraat van Batavia, welken zulks respectivelyk mag aangaan belast met de oproeping der gezworenen en van de vereischte getuigen—voor zoo verre Batavia aangaat, en de Residenten en Landdrosten te Bantam, Buitenzorg en Cheribon, om tot het voorn. einde mede werkzaam te zyn een ieder binnen hare respective Districten.

Op het Raadhuis te Batavia dezen 25 November 1812.

Ter Ordonnantie van de President en Leden van den Raad van Justitie te Batavia.

P. v H. CAPPELHOFF, *Griffier.*

Advertisement.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN,

THAT in pursuance to instructions of Government, the Bhoom and Salt Farms of Bantam, for the year 1813, will be publicly exposed for sale at the Town-house in Batavia, on Thursday, the 24th of December next, at nine o'clock in the morning.

The terms and conditions of these Farms will be duly published and made known, previous to the day of sale.

By order of the President and Bench of Magistrates.

(Signed) G. F. MEYLAN, *Secretary.*

BATAVIA, Nov. 23, 1812.

Advertentie.

WORDT by dezen kennelyk gemaakt, dat ingevolge daar toe bekomene authorisatie van het Gouvernement, op Donderdag den 24 December aanstaande, des morgens te negen uuren, ten Stadhuize Batavia, de Pachten van de *Boom* en het *Zout* te *Bantam* publiek zullen worden opgeveild en verkocht, voor het Jaar 1813.

De Conditien en Voorwaarden van deze Pachten zullen voor den dag van den verkoop, behoorlyk worden publiek en kennelyk gemaakt.

Batavia den 23ste November 1812.

Ter Ordonnantie van President en Magistraten.

(was get.) G. F. MEYLAN, Sec.

Advertisement.

THE Honorable the Lieutenant Governor having approved of the proposition made by the President and Magistrates of Batavia and its environs; Notice is hereby given, that the Regulations for the hire of carriages, dated the 9th of November, 1811, have undergone a revision;—the said Carriage-hirers shall, from and after the first day of December be entitled to demand and receive as follows for the hire of their Carriages and Horses, viz.

For a Phaeton or other four-wheeled Carriage, drawn by four Horses, for a whole day, ... Sp. Ds.	4	16
For half a day, ...	2	8
— — Coach or Chaise, drawn by two Horses, for a whole day, ...	1	56
For half a day, ...		60
— — Carriage, drawn by one Horse, for a whole day, ...	1	16
For half a day, ...		40
— — Saddle Horse, for a whole day,	1	8
For half a day, ...		36
— — Hearse, drawn to the ordinary burying place, by six Horses,	5	32
— — Ditto, drawn by four Horses,	4	32
— — Ditto, drawn by two Horses,	3	16
— — Ditto, for Children,	2	32

That the Proprietor of the Livery Stables at Weltevreeden, has been allowed to demand and charge in account 25 per cent. beyond the prices above-mentioned.

That the payments for Carriages shall be made all in silver, and that the further stipulations by aforesaid regulation of the 9th of November last year, are to be considered in full force.

And that no ignorance be pleaded hereof, these presents shall be published in the English, Dutch, and the Native languages, and be affixed at the ordinary places as usual.

Given at the Stadt-house of Batavia, this the 25th of November, 1812.

By Order of the President and Magistrates aforesaid.

(Signed) G. F. MEYLAN, *Secretary.*

Advertentie.

ZYNE Excellentie den Luitenant Gouverneur in Rade, hebbende geagreeert en geapprobeert de voordragt daar toe aan Hoogstdenzelven gedaan by President en Magistraten van de Stad en Ommelanden van Batavia.

Zoo wordt mits dezen kennelyk gemaakt dat met alteratie van het Reglement voor de respective Wagenverhuurders, in dato den 9 November van het voorleeden jaar, gearresteert van en met den 1sten December aanstaande, de Wagenverhuurders te Batavia zullen zyn gerechtigd te mogen declareren en nemen de navolgende huurloonen voor Wagens en Paarden: als

Voor een Phaeton en Wagen met vier wielen, door vier paarden getrokken, voor een geheelen dag. ... Spds.	4	16
Voor een halve dag. ...	2	8
— — Wagen en kap Chais met twee paarden voor een geheelen dag. ...	1	56
Voor een halve dag. ...	—	60
Voor een Rytuig met een paard voor een geheelen dag.	1	16
Voor een halve dag.		40
— — Rydpaard voor een geheelen dag. ...	1	8
Voor een halve dag. ...	—	36
— — Rouwagen met ses paarden bespannen, naar de ordinaire begraaf plaats. ...	5	32
Met vier paarden. ...	4	32
Met twee paarden. ...	3	16
Voor een kinder rouwagen.	2	32

En dat 25 percent daar en boven door den eigenaar van de wagen verhuurdery te Weltevreeden zal mogen genomen en in rekening gebragt worden.

Alle deze huurloonen te betalen in zilver geld.

Blyvende wyders de verdere bepalingen by gedacht Reglement van dato den 9 November van 't voorleden jaar gemaakt, en vollen kracht en vigeur.

En op dat hier van een ieder kennisse erlange zal deze in de Engelsche, Hollandsche en gewoone Inlandsche talen worden gepubliceert ter plaatse gebruikelyk.

Batavia in 't Stadhuis den 25 Nov. 1812.

Ter ordonnantie van President en Magistraten.

(was get.) G. F. MEYLAN, Sec.

Advertentie.

ALLE de geene die iets te pretendeeren hebben van, dan wel schuldig zyn, aan den boedel van JOHAN HENDRIK ROODE, gelieven daarvan opgaave te doen voor ultimo December, a. c. aan den Testamentair Executeur CARL WILHELM THALMAN.

Advertentie.

PRESIDENT en Magistraten zyn van meening om op Woensdag den 16de December 1812, 's morgens om 9 uuren, ten Stads-huise ten Overstaan van 's Lands Architekt publick aan den minst-eysschende onder nadere Approbatie van het Gouvernement uit te besteeden.

Het onderhouden en Begietenden Weegen binnen en buiten Batavia, verdeelt in 5 Districten waarvan de Condition dagelyks ten Kantoore van het Departement der Weegen en Bruggen ter visie leggen en voor een ieder te zien zyn.

Advertisement.

Sale by Auction.

NOTICE is hereby given that on Thursday the 17th December next, will be sold by Public auction, the Government Buildings and grounds at Goonong Sahrie on the Jakatra Road in two lots.

Lot No. 1—Will consist of the House formerly occupied as the Government House with the Grounds and Premises attached as will be marked out previous to the day of sale by the Civil Architect.

Lot No 2—Will consist of the small detached House with the Ground and Offices immediately attached thereto, which will be defined as above.

No part of the furniture is to be considered as attached to either House.

The Lots to be sold to the highest bidder, a condition being reserved with respect to Lot No 1. that it shall be at the option of Government, to rent the said House and Premises for 3 Months, should they require the same, on paying a fair and equitable monthly rent to the purchaser.

Lot No. 2—Will be delivered over to the purchaser within one month from the date of sale.

The property to be sold for Spanish Dollars, payable at the option of the purchaser in Silver, or one third Silver and ⅔ Batavia Paper Currency at 6½ Rx. Drs. Paper for 1 Sp. Dollar Silver.—The expences of transfer to be borne by the purchaser.

Payment to be made within one month from the date of sale, in default of which the property will be re-sold and the loss arising fall on the first purchaser.

By Authority from the Honorable the Lieutenant Governor in Council.

J. JONGKIND, *Civil Architect.*

Advertentie.

OP Donderdag den 17de December aanstaande, zullen publiek verkogt worden de beide Gouvernements Huizen en Erven op Goenoeng Sarie, in twee perceelen.

Het 1ste perceel, zal bestaan uit het te voren door de Gouverneur bewoonde Huis, met de grond daartoe behoorende, welke daags voor de verkooping door de Civilen Architect zal worden aangewezen.

Het 2de perceel zal, bestaan uit het kleine Huis, met desselvs grond en bygebouwen, al het welk als boven zal worden aangewezen.

Geen gedeelte van het ameublement zal beschoud worden als tot de huizen behorende.

De bovengenoemde perceelen zullen verkogt worden aan de meestbiedende, onder voorwaarde, voor het grote Huis, dat aan het Gouvernement de vryheid blyft gereserveert, het zelve voor drie maanden, indien zulks mogt nodig weezen, te blyven occuperen tegen betaling van een redelyke maandelyksche huur aan de koper.

Het huis No. 2. zal aan de koper worden overgegeven, binnen een maand naa de dag der verkooping.

De bovengenoemde vaste goederen zullen verkogt worden voor Spaansche matten betaalbaar, naar verkiezing van de koper geheel, in zilver, of ⅓ in zilver en twee derde in Bataviasche papieren van crediet, tegen 6½ Ryksdaalder papier voor een Spaansche mat.

De opdragt ongelden zullen worden gedragen door den kooper.

De betaling zal geschieden binnen een maand naa de dag der verkooping, doch in gebreken van dien, zullen de goederen ten twedenmaale verkogt worden, en alle verliezen worden geleeden door den eersten Koper.

Batavia den 27ste November 1812.

Op erlangde qualificatie van den Heere Luitenant Gouverneur in Rade.

J. JONGKIND, *Civil Architect.*

Advertentie.

IN het Negotie-huis van de Heer *Requet* op de Groote Rivier, is voor contante betaling te bekomen de onlangs met de Brik de *Sidoni*, van Ile Mauritius, aangebragte artiekelen als:

Madeira Wyn, in vaaten.
Idem op bottels.
Constantia, dito.
Wyn de Graaf, dito.
Bourdeaux Wyn, dito.
Kaapse Wyn, in pypen.
Rosyne, Zalm, Labberdan, Hollandsch Touwerk en Spykers, Bengaals Zeyldoek en andere zoort van goederen meer.

INDIAN EXTRACTS.

Calcutta Gazette, Sept. 3, 1812.

The following is a list of Passengers by the Honorable Company's Ships *Regent* and *Sir William Burroughs*, now under dispatch for England.

PASSENGERS,
per Regent.

Mrs. Harington, to St. Helena, and eventually to Europe.
Mrs. Major Houston,
Mrs. Russell,
J. H. Harington, Esq. to St. Helena,
Capt. Longworthy, H. M. 24th Regiment foot,
Capt. Western, 6th Native Cavalry,
Lieut. Belcher, H. M. 24th regiment foot,
Charles Desborough, Esq.
Elijah Impey, Esq.
Mr. Brander.

DUTCH PRISONERS OF WAR.

Colonel Sterrenberg, and
Captain Chapier.

CHILDREN.

Miss Catharine Houston, Miss Charlotte Mary Haig, and Miss Isabella Jackson,—Master Wallace Houston, Master Robert Houston, Master William Russel, and Mr. James Burgh.

Per Sir William Burroughs.

Mrs. Court.
Lieutenant Robert Alder, of His Majesty's 16th regiment.
Ensign Thomas Leech, 3d regt. N. I.
Ensign George Preston, 9th regt. N. I.
Ensign Robert Cock, 2d bat. 15th regiment Madras Native Infantry.
Thomas Daun, Esq. assistant surgeon of His Majesty's 25th light dragoons.
Mr. E. S. Cameron.
Captains Hreusse and Schmit, } Prisoners of
Lieut. Vortery, of the marine, } War.

CHILDREN.

Master John Cameron, Master Charles William Sibly, and Miss Mary Gentle.

Letters of the 23d ultimo, received on Sunday last, from Chittagong, state that the Charlton, which had got aground at the entrance of the Cittagong River, and had been subsequently got afloat; had again been driven on shore, from the violence of the weather.

The brig Betsey, bound from Calcutta to the Isle of France, had been obliged to bear up for Chittagong, and had grounded near the entrance of the river on the same day with the Charlton.

The Lac of Rupees in the Bombay Lottery has fallen into the fund for building the *Town Hall* at that Presidency, in consequence of the Ticket being one of those sent for sale to Calcutta, and not disposed of.

INDIA GAZETTE, September 7.

By the last accounts from Western Hindoostan, received through the medium of the ukhbars, it appears, that Ameer Khan had arrived at Joudpoor. An unauthenticated rumour of the death of that chieftain, prevailed in town a few days ago. It was stated, that he had been deserted by his own troops in battle, and had fallen under the sword of the enemy. Subsequent advices, however, prove, that the whole story was without foundation.

Our late advices from the Punjab state, that the sons of the Vizier Attah Mahommed Khan of Cashmere, had taken possession in their own right of all the countries immediately dependant on Attock, that Soojah-ul-Mulk, of whose name and title they had availed themselves, maintained merely a nominal sovereignty in his palace at Peshour; and that the troops of Attah Mahommed Khan, were prosecuting their successes in Kohistan (the mountainous country to the North West,) where they had engaged a body of troops in the service of Mahmood Shah, the reigning Sultan of Cabul, and defeated them, with considerable loss in killed, wounded, and prisoners. Mahmood Shah himself remained stationary at Cabul, and, as usual, was much distressed for supplies.

Runjeet Sing was at Lahore. He had been ill; but was recovering at the date of the last advices.

The Prince Gorug Sing had been re-called by his father, and was on his return to the capital, after a very successful campaign, (as far at least as we can judge from the accounts sent abroad.)

The ukhbars of the middle of July, contain an account of the descent of two large masses of stone in the neighbourhood of Lahore, accompanied by a series of explosions resembling the discharge of cannon;—a phænomenon, which as may well be supposed, had excited the utmost consternation throughout the country.

Letters from Bombay mention, that Mr. Toller has been appointed Recorder of that settlement; and the statement is confirmed by a circumstance, which appears in a late London extract published in the Bombay Courier, namely, that his Majesty has conferred the honors of knighthood on the gentleman in question. This arrangement differs from that which was understood to be in contemplation. It was confidently given out a short time ago, that Mr. Anstruther was to fill the office of Recorder of Bombay, and was to be succeeded by Mr. Toller in that of Advocate General at Madras.

General Hislop, the new Commander in Chief of the Bombay army, was not expected to leave England for India until next season.

CALCUTTA TELEGRAPH, SEPTEMBER 8.

This day se'nnight the *Frederick* and *Maria*, Captain Street, from the Isle of France, the latter end of last July, touching at *Negapatam*, arrived in the *Hoogly*. The following passengers have arrived by this opportunity.

Passengers from Isle of France.

Mrs. Adamson and three children,
Mr. W. Adamson, Assistant Surgeon, Bengal Establishment,
Mr. Learmouth.

From Nagapatam.

C. Powny, Esq. Judge of Tanjore.

On the preceding day the ship *Rahim Shaw*, from the same place the 12th of July entered the river. Neither of these vessels is the bearer of any intelligence of importance.

The following is a correct list of the passengers who have arrived on the Honorable Company's ship Walthamstow, the arrival of which was noticed in our last Gazette.

Mrs. Hathway,
Mrs. Richardson and three Children,
Archibald Seton, Esq. late Governor of Prince of Wales' Island.
Lieutenant Passmore, Bengal Native Infantry,
Lieutenant Woodroffe, ditto Artillery,
Mr. Grierson, Assistant Surgeon,
Mr. Teish, ditto ditto,
Mr. Feraoa,
Revd. S. Clondale,
Mr. Fitzory,
Master Robertson.

The Honorable Captain Elliot, late of the Modeste, has been posted to the Hussar frigate.

The Hussar was expected to leave Madras on the 10th instant, bound to Bengal:—by this conveyance the Treasure lately brought from Java to Madras, comes from thence to Calcutta.

Extract of a Letter from the Commander of the Countess of Harcourt; received two days ago from Madras.

"Ship Countess of Harcourt, Madras Roads, Aug. 20.

"I have the pleasure to inform you of my safe arrival here, this morning. We sailed from England on the 8th April, under convoy of the Hotspur frigate, in company with the Indiamen, which arrived at this port on the 2d current

"On Thursday, May the 12th, we fell in with the Lady Gambier, then 35 days from Lisbon, and bound to South America. From this vessel we received information of the fall of Badajoz, on the 7th of April, after a brave defence. I learned no particulars; and from the shortness of the time, between the fall of the place, and the sailing of the Lady Gambier, the details were probably not published at Lisbon, when she sailed.

"We arrived at the Cape on the 24th June. On the following day the Volage frigate came in, with Sir Evan Nepean on board, bound to Bombay. We left the Cape, on the 3d of July;—the Volage had then unmoored, and probably sailed on the day following.

"The Thomas transport, which left England in company with us, arrived at the Cape on the same day on which we reached that Port. She there received orders to unload in Table Bay, and thence to proceed to the Isle of France, where she was to be discharged from Government service

"The ships General Wellesley and the Henry Wellesley, both belonging to the Port of Calcutta, were preparing at the time we left England, for their return to India;—they were not ready to sail with our convoy, as the former had not arrived at Portsmouth from the Thames, on the 8th of April; and the latter was in Portsmouth Harbour, having been there docked;—the second time since her arrival from India.

"We heard at the Cape from the Volage that the three extra ships bound to Madeira, arrived there on the day that the Volage sailed.

"The Bengal ship Claudine, Captain Williams, bound to London with a cargo of prize goods from Batavia, put into the Cape in June last, in distress. She had met severe weather off the bank of L'Agullas in which she lost all her guns, and whatever was on deck, and had been obliged to throw overboard a part of her cargo. Capt. Williams, had the misfortune also to be detained for some time by Captain Losack, of the Galatea frigate, on the ground of informality, in the condemnation of the Claudine's cargo at Java. This objection was removed on the arrival of the Claudine at the Cape, where the requisite forms were fulfilled, and she was expected to sail in continuation of her voyage to England, about the 20th or 25th of July." [*Mirror.*

Asiatic Mirror, Sept. 9, 1812.

A Treaty of friendship and alliance between Great Britain and Portugal, has been concluded at Rio Janeiro, by Lord Strangford and the Count of Linhares, Plenipotentiaries of the two Governments, and subsequently ratified in London. A copy of the Treaty has been lately received in this Country from Brazil: it is very short, consisting of no more than eleven Articles; but three of those claim particular attention. The first in the order of our notice and the sixth of the Treaty, makes a just acknowledgement, on the part of the Portugueze Government, of the benefit received from the British Navy; and as a proof of feeling more substantial than mere expression, the Prince Regent of Portugal, as the most suitable return that he can offer for those services, has been pleased to grant the Timber of Brazil for the use of the English Navy, with permission to the Crown of England to build Ships of War in the Ports of that Empire. This important Article of the Treaty is given in the terms following:—

"His Royal Highness the Prince Regent of Portugal, preserving a grateful remembrance of the service and assistance which his Crown and Family have received from the Royal Navy of England; being convinced that it has been by the powerful exertions of that Navy in support of the rights and Independence of Europe, that the most effectual barrier has hitherto been opposed to the ambition and injustice of other states, and desiring to give a proof of confidence and perfect friendship to his true and ancient Ally the King of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, is pleased to grant to His Britannic Majesty the privilege of causing Timber for the purpose of building ships of war to be purchased and cut down in the Woods, Forests, and Chases of Brazil (excepting in the Royal Forests, which are appointed for the use of the Portugueze Navy), together with permission to cause ships of war to be built, equipped, or repaired within the Ports and Harbours of that Empire, a previous application and notice being made in each instance, (for form's sake) to the Court of Portugal, which shall immediately appoint an Officer of the Royal Navy, to assist and attend upon these occasions. And it is expressly declared and promised that these privileges shall not be granted to any other Nation or State whatsoever."

The foregoing Article in the Treaty with Portugal, removes the apprehensions that were lately entertained of the strength of the ships of the British Navy being endangered, by the want of Oak, in sufficient quantity and of sufficient dimensions. The Forests of Portugueze America are known to abound with indigenous Oak of excellent quality, and in exhaustless profusion. Various other kinds of wood useful in ship building are understood to be produced in the extensive forests of Brazil; but from the jealousy with which the treasures of that part of the world have hitherto been concealed, the knowledge of its natural resources is still very imperfect.

The 9th and 10th Articles of the Treaty shew an attention to the interests of humanity, worthy of this enlightened Age, and which will be viewed with satisfaction by every philanthropic mind.—The substance of both Articles is here subjoined:—

"Article IX.—The Inquisition or Tribunal of the Holy Office not having been hitherto established or recognized in Brazil, His Royal Highness the Prince Regent of Portugal, guided by an enlightened and liberal policy, takes the opportunity afforded by the present Treaty to declare spontaneously, in his own name and in that of his Heirs and Successors, that the Inquisition shall not hereafter be established in the South American Dominions of the Crown of Portugal.

"*Article X.*—His Royal Highness the Prince Regent of Portugal, being fully convinced of the injustice and impolicy of the Slave Trade, and of the great disadvantages which arise from the necessity of introducing and continually renewing a foreign and factitious population, for the purpose of labour and industry within his South American Dominions, has resolved to co-operate with his Britannic Majesty in the cause of Humanity and Justice, by adopting the most efficacious measures for bringing about a gradual abolition of the Slave Trade, throughout the whole of his Dominions. And actuated by this principle, his Royal Highness the Prince Regent of Portugal, engages that his subjects shall not be permitted to carry on the Slave Trade on any part of the Coast of Africa, not actually belonging to his Royal Highness's Dominions, in which that Trade has been discontinued and abandoned by the Powers and States of Europe, which formerly traded there, reserving however to his own subjects, the right of purchasing and trading in Slaves, within the African Dominions of the Crown of Portugal."

It is a melancholy deduction from the value of those two latter conditions of the

Treaty, that the same enlightened spirit that has proscribed the Inquisition from Brazil, and which has acknowledged the the injustice and impolicy of the Slave Trade, should have stopped short in its sacred course; and that in the face of acknowledged conviction, it should still tolerate those evils that continue the disgrace of the Christian name and character. Yet as the first step, whether in the progress of good or evil, is generally the most important, as leading the way to others, and as this is the first instance in which the Court of Portugal has avowed a sentiment unfriendly to the Inquisition and to the continuance of the Slave Trade, we trust that this first step in so salutary a work, will prove, under the auspices of England, the immediate forerunner of the extinction of the Portugueze Slave Trade, and of the abolition of the Holy Office, (what profanation of the term) both in Portugal and in the Capital of Portugueze Asia, where it still exists, in all its primitive horrors.

India Gazette, September 21, 1812.

The late advices from Hindoostan give an account of some movements in that quarter, which would seem to denote the near approach of important events.

Ameer Khan, of whose existence, (notwithstanding the reports to the contrary) there is no longer any doubt, is said to have suddenly quitted the Rajah of Joudpore in anger, and set out for Ajmere. The Rajah had sent out people after him, to appease him, and prevail on him to return; and it was supposed that their intercessions would be successful. Meanwhile, however, the Khan was exerting all his efforts to obtain assistance in men and money from every quarter. He had written for this purpose, to all the several widows of the late Jeswunt Rao Holkar. He had also, it was said made a private application to Zalem Sing the Ranah of Kotha; who was reported to have promised him the aid of a corps of infantry and artillery, commanded by one Lalla pundit. Some preparations for taking the field were certainly going forward at Kotah. And it is further stated, that the Bhie, with her army, was on the eve of marching from Akoolla; but in what direction, or with what views, is not even hinted.

In Jaypore, it would appear, that Chand Sing, with the army of the Rajah, had latterly been successful against Mahommed Shah Khan's forces.

A great drought, and dearth of provisions prevailed throughout Northern Hindoostan.

From Cabul we learn, that Soojah-ul-Moolk has been seized, and confined in the fort of Attock, by Jehaundad Khan, brother of the Nazim of Cashmere.

Runjeet Sing was occupied in preparations for an expedition against Cashmere, which he proposed to undertake in the ensuing autumn.

Extract of a letter from a Passenger on board one of the Bengal Ships.

"*St. Helena, May 24, 1812.*

"I have great pleasure in acquainting you of my safe arrival here, on the 12th instant, in company with all the fleet, except the *General Hewett*, which separated from us a little to the eastward of the Cape. Our passage thus far as you will observe, has been rather tedious, but we experienced uncommonly fine weather.

"On the 13th April, in Lat. 20 S. and Long. 4° E. we fell in with the Coast fleet under convoy of H. M. S. *Ackbar;* and, after continuing in sight for two days, they separated, and we again fell in with them off the Cape, where we were also joined by the *Minerva* and *Harleston* from Bencoolen. The Coast fleet again separated; and they arrived here, the evening before us, which gave them the first turn of filling up their water, and sailed hence this day week, (the 17th instant.) The two Ceylon ships had arrived a week before them, and sailed in company. Our Fleet was to sail on the 21st; but the Governor prevailed on our Commodore, to remain two or three days, in expectation of the arrival of the China fleet. On the 22d accordingly, did they arrive; and, this day, we shall all together proceed on our voyage to England."

Extract of another letter.

"*St. Helena, June 26, 1812.*

"We had a very pleasant passage,—delightful weather the whole way; but such a collection of heavy sailers, has seldom, I believe, been brought together. The *Hewett*, which was among the worst, having a very unfavorable cargo on board, parted company off the Cape, and had a hard gale of wind for ten days, while we got round with fine weather.

"As you are a little interested about shipping, I subjoin a list of all the ships that have sailed from this since we arrived. We found here the *Piedmontaise* and *Dromedary* Store ships, with the *Preston* and *Hugh Inglis* from Point de Galle; and, the evening before we came in, the *Ackbar*, with the ***Phœnix, William Pitt, Devonshire, Streatham, Baring, Europe, Lord Melville*** and ***Northumberland***, from Madras the 1st of March, anchored. The whole of the above-mentioned ships left this as one fleet, on the 17th May; and our fleet, consisting of the ***General Stewart, Cambridge, James Sibbald, Pulteney, Ocean, Huddart, Union, Devaynes, Mailland***, and *Hewett*, with the *Harleston* and *Minerva*, which we fell in with off the Cape, sailed on the 21th of the same month. By-the-bye, the *Walmer Castle* from China sailed with the first ships; and the *Hope, Princess Amelia* and *Taunton Castle* went with the *Phæton*. The ***David Scott, Retreat*** and ***William Pitt***, (2d) have arrived from your part of the world lately; and with the *Providence* from China, are to sail under convoy of the *Iphigenia*, Capt. Curtis, on the 1st.

"All the Passengers in our fleet, were well."

The accounts from St. Helena present the most flattering picture of the benefits, moral as well as physical, which the settlement had derived from the wholesome system of regulation introduced by the present Governor. The dissolute habits of the garrison were entirely subdued. The use of malt liquor and wines had been substituted for that of spirits, which were neither served out to the troops, nor permitted to be sold in any part of the island. Two breweries were already established; and a third was building. A mill likewise had been erected; the use of ploughs had been introduced; potatoes were plentiful and cheap; a large extent of pasture land had recently been brought into tillage and a still larger tract had been redeemed from an absolute state of nature.

Captain Hodgson had been re-appointed to the situations of Town-Major ond Aide-de-Camp to the Governor of St. Helena, on account of his meritorious conduct during the late mutity.

The present advices afford a full confirmation of the reports before received respecting the melancholy fate of Major-General Macan, who fell from the stern-gallery window of the *General Hewett*, on the 26th of February. The ship was instantly hove to and a boat hoisted out; but the wind unfortunately blowing strong abaft, the body immediately disappeared. For some days previous to this unhappy accident, the General had in a great measure recovered his wonted health and spirits. As a token of respect to his memory, 56 minute guns were fired from the *Phæton* and repeated by each vessel of the fleet. The colours of the several ships were at the same time hoisted half-mast high, and continued so till sun-set.

On the 27th of August, the *Larkins* and *Coldstream*, on their passage from St. Helena, were boarded, near the line, by His Majesty's Sloop of War *Hesper* bound from Madras to Bombay. The *Hesper* pressed several men from each ship.

On the 3d curt. the *Larkins* made Vizagapatam; from which time, she lost the monsoon, and her progress to the Sandheads was retarded, by continued contrary winds, and violent adverse currents. She rode out the late gale, as we have already stated, with the loss of two anchors, off Point Palmyras, where she was exposed to it for two days with little or no remission.

The Arab Ship *Futholkire*, which the *Larkins* spoke with on the 7th current, was bound from Madras to Calcutta. She had been a month at sea; and the only persons on board, who was capable of taking an observation or navigating her, had died. Under these circumstances, the assistance which we have already mentioned, was afforded her by Captain Dumbleton.

Several detailed accounts having already appeared, of the calamitous effects of the late gale, among the ships and craft in the Roads, and at the anchorage off Saugor, it can hardly be necessary for us to repeat all the particulars. Fortunately, the homeward-bound ships now lying at the entrance of the river, for which so much anxiety prevailed, have escaped with with very trifling injury. The *Earl St. Vincent* was the only ship, that was in any danger; and the extent of her damage, was confined to the loss of two anchors.

The H. C. Cruizer *Malabar*, with Captain Canning on board from Rangoon, after having lost all her anchors in the roads, cut away her main-top-mast, thrown her guns overboard, and then drifted up the river, and grounded on a mud-bank below Kedgeree, has since been floated, and is now on her way to town.

An inward-bound Arab ship, named the *Futteh Islam*, with treasure on board from Muscat, was wrecked on the Gaspar Sand. Her crew, with the exception of about eighteen or twenty (who are supposed to have perished,) saved themselves on a raft, and got on shore near the south end of Saugor, from whence, by the humane exertions of Captain Paschal of the *Earl St. Vincent*, assisted by the boats and ships' companies of his own and the other ships in the roads, a part of them have since been conveyed to Kedgeree. Many of these poor wretches, we understand, were found by Captain Paschal, lying on Saugor beach in the most wretched condition. Some of them were in convulsions; all were exhausted by fatigue, and by the want of food, which they had not tasted for two days; yet such was the horror impressed on their minds by the danger which they had just escaped, that it was with great difficulty they could be prevailed upon to enter the boats, which had been sent to their succour.

The ***Hamaun Shah***, an outward bound Arab vessel, has been stranded on Saugor beach. All her crew are saved; and no apprehension, we believe, are now entertained for the safety of her cargo.

The Country ship *Mysore*, inward-bound from Madras, carried away her main and mizen mast, and lost all her anchors in the gale; and was in great danger of being wrecked on the eastern sea-reef. We are happy to find, however, that she has since got into the river.

Of the H. C. ship *Coldstream*, and of the brig *Providence* (which was seen, with her main-mast gone, off the Sand-heads on the 12th,) we have yet no certain accounts.

Since the foregoing paragraph was written, we learn by the Kedgeree dawk, that an inward-bound dismasted ship, conjectured to be the *Coldstream*, was seen standing into the river.

To the above melancholy catalogue of disasters, we are concerned to add the wreck of the brig *Mary Ann*, Captain Leach, from Rangoon. The *Mary Ann* encountered the gale in company with the *Malabar* cruizer, which took her in tow for some time, until obliged to cast her off by regard to her own safety. The *Mary Ann* was then run on shore near Balasore, to save the lives of her crew, an object which was providentially effected. She is now lying on a hard sand, tolerably upright, and high and dry at low water; so that her cargo is considered perfectly secure, and sanguine hopes are even entertained, of the hull being floated with the next springs. The *Mary Ann* is loaded with teak timber.

A Country boat from Chittagong, and a Calcutta ferry-boat, were lost off town, during the gale of yesterday se'nnight.

Letters received in the course of last week from Patna, mention, that, about 9 at night on the 7th current, as Mr. J. Rogers was on his return from that station to the factory of Akberpore, accompanied by Captain L'Epinette, late of the Mahratta service, their boat was upset, and several of their servants drowned. The lives of the two gentlemen were with great difficulty preserved, by the aid of some other boats in the neighbourhood, which approached on hearing the cries of the people.

Extract of a letter from Agra.

"*Sept. 3, 1812.*

"From this place I have nothing to communicate; but that we have a most dismal season, the wind blowing as hot as in May, and the whole country quite parched up. It is just such a season as we had in 1803, not a drop of rain having fallen for many weeks. We have had indeed only two or three good showers, during all this year; and those were in the end of June and in July. Considerable alarm of scarcity has prevailed, and prices are rapidly rising. There is great agitation, in consequence, among the speculators in grain; but the general opinion is, that even the total failure of this (the Rubbee) crop, would be attended with no very serious inconvenience, the two preceding years having been so unusually productive."

MARRIAGES.

At Madras, on the 12th August, by the Reverend Mr. Piezold, Mr. Edmund Pascal, to Miss Leonora Weeden.

At Bellary, on the 17th Aug. by the Rev. Mr. Wetherherd, Major Robert M'Dowall, Commanding the 1st Battalion 24th Regiment Native Infantry, to Miss Sheffield.

At Calcutta, on Saturday, the 5th Sept. Mr. Gaumisse, to Miss J. D. Piunah.

BIRTHS.

At Ajooda, on the 20th July, the Lady of Lieutenant and Fort Adjutant Stone, of a Daughter.

On Saturday, the 1st Aug. the Lady of John Carruthers, Esq. of a Daughter.

At Vellore, on the 20th July, the Lady of Major Vernon, of the 6th Native Regiment, of a Daughter.

On Thursday, the 15th Aug. the Lady of Henry Hawes Harington, Esq. of a Daughter.

At Nagore, on the 9th do. Lady Elizabeth Richardson, of a Daughter.

At Vizagapatam, on the 10th Aug. the Lady of Henry Taylor, Esq. Commercial Resident, of a Son.

At Ballary, on the 17th do. the Lady of Lieutenant Colonel Barely, His Majesty's 56th Regiment, of a Daughter.

At Pondicherry, on the 13th do. the Lady of Lieutenant Colonel Fraser, of a Son.

At Ellore, on the 14th do. the Lady of Lieutenant Colonel Deacon, of a Son.

At Cannanore, on the 13th Aug. the Lady of Lieutenant Colonel Henry Webber, of the 2d Battalion 3d Regiment N. I. of a Son.

On the 25th do. the Lady of George Moore, Esq. of a Daughter.

At Masulipatam, on Saturday the 22d do. the Lady of Lieutenant Knott, in charge of Native Invalids at that Station, of a Daughter.

On the 25th Aug. at Tranquebar, the Lady of Captain Thomas Smyth, 1st Bat. 14th Regiment Native Infantry, of a Daughter.

On the 31st do. the Lady of Thomas Harris, Esq. of a Son.

At Jaulnah, on the 2d Sept. the Lady of Captain Woodhouse, of the 7th Cavalry, of a Daughter.

On the 27th do. the Lady of Lieutenant Rundall, Head Assistant Military Auditor General, of a Son.

At Cannanore, on the 20th do. the Lady of Lieutenant Thomas Hodgson, Fort Adjutant, of a Son.

At Bombay, on the 1st Sept. the Lady of Lieutenant Keays, of H. M. 47th Regiment, of a Son.

On Friday morning, the 11th do. the Lady of Quarter-master Johnston, of His Majesty's 56th Regiment, of a Daughter.

On Monday, the 7th do. at Byculla, the Lady of the Rev. Robert Baynes, of a Daughter.

At Colombo, on Sunday, the 27th Sept. the Right Honorable Lady Louisa Rooney, of a Daughter.

At St. Thomas' Mount, on the 25th Sept. the Lady of Lieutenant Colonel Freeze, of a Son.

On the 29th do. the Lady of Lieutenant Stuart, of H. M. 86th Regiment, of a Son.

At Calcutta, on the 9th Sept. the Lady of William Hogg, Esq. of a Son.

At Bombay, on the 12th Sept. the Lady of Captain Henry William Sealy, of the Artillery, of a Son.

On Wednesday, the 16th do. the Lady of Captain Learmouth, of a Son.

Same day, the Lady of Lieutenant Colonel Wilson, Quarter-master General, of a Daughter.

On Friday, the 18th do. the Lady of Sir Roger de Faria, of a Son.

At Matura, on Friday, the 4th Sept. the Lady of William Orr, Esq. Collector of that Station, of a Son.

DEATHS.

At St. Thome, on the 16th July, after a painful and lingering illness of several months, which she bore with the greatest fortitude and resignation, Mrs. Elizabeth Askin, aged 43 years.—Her loss is sincerely felt by her afflicted husband, children and a large circle of friends.

At ditto, on Thursday morning, the 13th Aug. Lieutenant Scouler, of the Pioneer Corps, universally regretted by his brother officers.

At Trichinopoly, on the 8th do. the infant Son of the Reverend Mr. Pobie.

At Naikungary, on the 22d July, the Lady of Mr. Assistant Surgeon Gilder, of the 2d Regt. Pioneers.

On Friday, the 24th do. universally lamented, John Kenworthy, Esq. Senior Member of the Board of Trade.

At Arcot, on the 12th Aug. the infant Son of Major Broome, 22d Dragoons, at the age of two years, two months, and twelve days, after a most severe illness.

At ditto, on the 17th Aug. James Thomas, Esq. Veterinary Surgeon, H. M. 22d Regiment Light Dragoons, most sincerely regretted by all his Brother Officers.

At Colombo, on the 31st of July last, O'Andringa, Esq. Captain of the Navy, and Master Attendant of Colombo, in the Dutch East India Company's Service, aged 72 years.

At Jaulnah, on the 7th Aug. Annabela Sarah Louisa, the infant daughter of Lieutenant and Adjutant Tocker, of the 1st Battalion 20th Regiment.

On the 31st do. in Travancore, the infant Son of Captain A. R. Hughes, of the 5th Regt. N. I.

At his Garden-House, at Tandiære, on Wednesday morning, the 26th do. William John Chater, Esq. Superintendent and Secretary to the Madras Infirmary and Native Poor Asylum.—This Gentleman was the Editor of the Madras Courier, from 1794 to the close of the year 1806, when he retired from business; but continued, as an amusement only, to edit the Madras Monthly Journal gratuitously to the period of his last illness.

On the 27th do. at Negapatam, Philip Jacob Dormieux, Esq. Superintendent of the Sea Customs, aged 56 years. A tender husband and an affectionate father, sincerely lamented by his relations and universally regretted by his friends.

At Madras, on Saturday, the 19th Sept. Lieutenant John Pryce Harrison, of the 24th Regiment of Native Infantry.—A young Officer deservedly respected and beloved. His remains were attended to the Grave by his Commanding Officer, Lieutenant Colonel Marriott, and by all the Officers of his Corps, the Senior Chaplain at the Presidency, and many other friends.

At the Guzzlehutty Pass, on the 11th do. Ensign William Glover, of the 1st Battalion of Pioneers, much and justly regretted by all his Brother Officers.

Lately at Ellore, Captain Jenkins, 16th Regiment Native Infantry—the peculiar manner in which this deserving Officer lost his life is singularly affecting.

In getting into his Palanquin, a Snake of the most venomous sort (Cobra Capella) which had been concealed from his view, sprang out and bit him, of which bite we lament to say, he expired almost immediately.

At Bombay, on the 3d Sept. Balcrustna Bawajee, aged 60 years, a Hindoo Native of the Prubhoo Cast; who from the early part of his life, was distinguished for eminent talents as an Interpreter, Translator and Book-keeper; he served in the late Mayor's Court of Bombay as Linguist, during the years 1772 and 1774.—On the conquest of Salsette in December 1774, he was employed to Superintend the several Departments under charge of the late Mr. Gregory Page, at that station, and the Chief and Factors experienced his able assistance in arranging the books and accounts in every department of that new settlement.—From 1790 to 1796, the deceased acted in the service of the successive Chiefs of Salsette as an Interpreter, but in consequence of impaired health, under the pressure of an incurable asthmatic disease, he was obliged to retire from active employment and return to Bombay, where he served the Honorable Company as head Clerk in the Pay Office of extraordinaries until the year 1806, when he became totally disabled.—During a period of about 35 years faithful services, the deceased enjoyed the esteem and respect of his immediate superiors and the great body of the Natives, particularly those of Salsette, who had long derived essential benefits from his knowledge, experience and sound advice. The deceased from his disinterestedness and liberality did not acquire any wealth, but bequeathed to his descendants the honorable and rare example of a long life distinguished for honesty, fidelity and integrity.

At Ambelangodde, on the 30th Aug. Capt. Meybrink, many years a resident in Ceylon, and formerly in the Dutch East India Company's Service.

At Galle, Miss Frankumonte.—This young Lady was a passenger with her sister on board the Europa, lately wrecked off the Maldivia Islands. She unfortunately caught the Maldivian Fever and died at Point de Galle, a few days after her arrival at that Port.

At Bombay, on Sunday morning, the 6th of Sept. died Sheriff Ali, in his one hundred and third year.—This respectable native was entertained as a Moonshee by Governor Law, in the year 1739, and continued from that period in the Translator's office. Sheriff Ali conducted the business of that office till the year 1785, when Mr. Boddam, the then Governor, nominated Sir Charles Malett to the charge of it. Sheriff Ali was always most confidentially employed by the several Governors under whom he served. His integrity and uprightness rendered him respected by every one who was acquainted with him. The last 14 or 15 years of his life, his infirmities prevented him from attending to business; the latter ten of which, he subsisted entirely on rice and milk, taking a small quantity of opium in an evening. He preserved his faculties to the last, dying suddenly, having only complained of feeling himself slightly indisposed a day or two previous to his death. He was the oldest inhabitant in Bombay.

On the 17th Sept. to the great grief of her relations and friends the lady of Lieutenant Colonel Wilson, Quarter-master General. Her remains were accompanied to the grave by His Excellency the commander in chief and the other Members of Council, attended by a numerous train of friends and acquaintances.

On Thursday, the 17th do. in the thirty-sixth year of his age, Domingos Caetano Viegas, one of the principal Portuguese Inhabitants of Bombay,—who held the situation of Portuguese Translator to the Honorable the Court of Recorder, and of an assistant in the office of Messrs. Bruce, Fawcett and Co. whose regard and esteem he had the honor of gaining through his good qualities,—after a protracted, and severe illness of seven Months, which he bore with every degree of submission and fortitude, as a Christian. His affection, and urbanity towards his relations, friends and acquaintances were such, that have impressed on their feelings an endless grief; having left his disconsolate, and afflicted Widow, accompanied by three children, to lament the irretrievable loss. His remains attended by his relations, friends and acquaintances both of the settlement, and of the neighbouring Islands, were conducted to, and deposited in the place of interment at noon on the following day.

At the King's Barracks, on Monday evening, the 5th October, deeply regretted by his brother officers, Ensign J. F. Gautier, H. M. 2d Battalion 56th Regiment.

At Surat, on the 7th Sept. Elizabeth Maria, daughter of Lieut. R. Harrison, 1st Batt. 6th Regt. N. I. aged one year and four months.

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